The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4753. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Dec. 18 by Ocean Telegraph.

The London Press on President Johnson's Message.

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What the Pope Really Said of Canada and the Fenians.

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France Employed in Strengthening Her Frontier Fortifications.

A General Scheme of Reconstruction for Austria.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Press on President Johnson's Message.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The Message of the President, which has just been received in full by mail, is the general topic of discussion by the public and the Press.

It is argued that the President rather weakens the strength of the *Alaabma* claims by the manner in which he treats the Fenian question; but that portion of the Message which refers to the finances is highly spoken of.

Plan for the Confederation of British North America.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The delegation from British North America have agreed upon the basis of a bill for the Confederation of the British Provinces in North America, and as soon as it is perfected, the bill will be sent to the British Parliament for confirmation.

ROME.

The Pope on Canada and the Fenians.

ROME, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

Cardinal ANTONELLI has expressed his regret to Mr. KING, the Minister of the United States, for the article which appeared in the official journal of Rome denying the statement made by the Holy Father in regard to Canada. Cardinal ANTONELLI explained that what the Pope intended to say was, that if the Canadas were to be given up by Great Britain, it were better that they should fall into the hands of the United States than into those of the Fenians.

With this explanation the Minister of the United States was entirely satisfied.

FRANCE.

Reported Changes in the Cabinet.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

It is said that MOUSTIER has resigned his position in the Imperial Cabinet, and that LAVALLETTE will be his successor.

Significant Military Preparations.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, Dec. 18.

It is reported that the fortifications on the frontiers of France are all being strengthened, and that new ones are projected.

AUSTRIA.

The Demands of the Several Nationalities.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

It is reported from Vienna that the Austrian Cabinet, in despair of satisfying the demands of Hungary, propose to give all the various Nationalities composing the Empire the liberty to agree upon a general scheme of reconstruction.

GERMANY.

The North German Conference.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The Conference of the Northern German States has commenced its sessions in this city.

SURRATT.

LA VALLETTA, MALTA, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The United States man-of-war *Swatara* has left here for Alexandria, Egypt, where she will take on board the assassin SURRATT, and immediately sail for America.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market.

OPENING PRICES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 18—11 A. M.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds open with more firmness, and are quoted at this hour at 71 1-6@71¼.

American Railway shares are also rather better; sales of Illinois Central shares being reported at 78.

Erie shares have been done at 47 1-6@47¼.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

Consols to-day have advanced ¼ per cent., and are quoted at 88¼ for money.

The following are the latest current quotations of American securities:

United States Five-Twenties	71¼
Illinois Central shares	77¼
Erie Railway shares	47¼

CLOSING PRICES.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, Dec. 18.

Consols closed firm at 89¼ for money.

The closing quotations of American Securities are as follows:

U. S. Five-Twenties	71¼
Illinois Central Shares	78
Erie Railway Shares	47¼

Intercolonial Railroad.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The amount of the Intercolonial Railroad Loan has been raised to a million pounds sterling.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The Cotton Market to-day open d buoyant, and advanced ¼d. during the day, Middling Uplands being quoted at 14¼d. Transactions were quite lively and sales of the day amount to 16,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 18—Evening.

The Cotton market has been very active all day and prices tend upward. Middling Uplands closed at a further advance of ¼d. over the noon rates, having improved fully ¼d. on the closing prices of yesterday, and were last quoted this evening at 14¼d. ₩ lb. Transactions were larger than was expected, and the sales of the day have reached 20,000 bales.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday Evening, Dec. 18.

The Breadstuffs market is inactive and shows a declining tendency. Corn closed this afternoon at 38s. ₩ 480 lbs.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

THE CASE OF CONOVER, INDICTED FOR PERJURY.

To-day Judge FISHER, in the Criminal Court, gave his opinion on the demurrer in the case of SANDFORD CONOVER, indicted for perjury respecting the assassination of President LINCOLN. The Judge overruled the demurrer, giving his reasons in an elaborate opinion, in which he discussed the powers of Congress in taking the testimony of witnesses, and paid a high compliment to Judge-Advocate-General HOLT, whose character had been assailed because of his official action in relation to this case. The counsel for the prisoner took exceptions to the ruling of the Court, and prayed an appeal to the Court in General Term, which was granted. If that Court sustain Judge FISHER, as is probable, CONOVER will doubtless be brought to trial at the next ensuing term of the Criminal Court for this district. CONOVER was remanded to jail.

THE TEST OATH.

We have it from an authentic source that the Supreme Court has made a decision in the test oath cases, and that Judge GRIER, who is assigned to deliver the decision, is now engaged in the preparation of the opinion of the majority of the Court. From the fact that Judge GRIER is selected to deliver the opinion it is inferred that the Court has decided that the test oath is unconstitutional, at least so far as it affects lawyers.

THE INDIANA CONSPIRACY CASE.

Great curiosity is manifested by all parties to read the opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered yesterday, on the illegality of Military Commissions, and complaint is made because, under a practice in that Court not founded in law nor on the rules of Court, access to the written opinion is forbidden until it shall be regularly printed and sold by the clerk. Some weeks may elapse, therefore, before we get an authentic copy. The representatives of the Associated Press and the Senate official reporter were present yesterday while Judge DAVIS was delivering the opinion, and commenced taking notes of the decision, but were ordered to desist by the clerk of the Court.

REORGANIZATION OF MARYLAND.

It is understood that the Hon. FRANCIS THOMAS has prepared a bill, guaranteeing a Republican form of Government to Maryland, which he will soon introduce in the House. The object of reconstruction is to prevent the Southern portion from exercising a preponderating influence over the western part of the State.

THE GOLD BILL AND LEGAL-TENDERS.

The Gold bill in a slightly modified form will be reported after the recess. There is a strong feeling in Congress in favor of more legal-tenders, though the Secretary is known to be opposed to any further issue. Congress has been in a very feverish condition nearly all day.

MR. ASHLEY'S RESOLUTION.

There is no doubt but that Mr. ASHLEY'S resolution aims at the impeachment of the President, though efforts are making to give it a contrary appearance. The impeachment fever has spread rapidly since Friday last.

THE DISTRICT SUFFRAGE BILL.

As I intimated last night, the Senate Committee on Enrolled Bills have decided not to "present the Suffrage bill to the President until after the recess. A motion to reconsider was entered in the House, which will hold the bill back, according to parliamentary rules, and do away with any appearance of irregularity.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In the Board of Aldermen last night, Mr. MAGRUDER introduced a joint resolution, praying Congress to repeal all acts establishing the present method of government for the District of Columbia, and asking for the appointment of Commissioners and for a consolidation of the municipalities under them. The matter was referred to a special committee.

It may here be remarked, that many of the Congressmen who recently voted for the Negro Suffrage Bill, privately express themselves in favor of a mode of government similar to that suggested by Mr. MAGRUDER.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The proposals called for by the Indian Bureau for furnishing the Indian tribes throughout the West with goods, &c., have been laid before the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

It is expected that a decision will be had in a day or two.

THE CASE OF THE UNITED STATES BEFORE A FRENCH COURT.

The telegram by Cable from Paris published in Monday's papers, relative to a case of the United States being before a French Court, omits to state the subject matter of the suit. It, doubtless, refers to an action brought by our Government against t ARMAND, builder of the Confederate men-of-war at Bordeaux, to recover to the use of the United States the purchase money for those vessels which had been paid to him by the late Confederate Government, though the latter never received the ships, their delivery having been prevented by the Emperor NAPOLEON to avoid difficulty with the United States. The claim is that ARMAND is accountable to the United States for the money.

REAPPEARANCE OF THE CHOLERA AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Hon. E. J. MORRIS, our Minister to Turkey, in a letter to the Secretary of State, dated Nov. 15, 1866, says: I regret to be obliged to announce the reappearance of cholera at Constantinople. It broke out a few days since at Ortakem, a neighboring village on the Bosphorus, and out of twelve cases reported from that locality up to this date, eight have terminated fatally. Four cases and two deaths have also occurred at the Arsenal on the Golden Horn, whence it extended itself, in the Summer of 1865, over the whole city. One death of apoplectic or *foudrant* cholera is reported from Bebek. The disease at present threatens to take an epidemic form. If is should become epidemical it must be very fatal, as the Winter here is generally mild in temperature, and much suffering exists in consequence among the population, the great bulk of which live in miserable tenements, and are scantily clad and ill provided with the necessaries of life. It is to be hoped that we are not to witness a repetition of the horrors of 1865, when fully 50,000 people were swept off in six weeks by this scourge of humanity.

THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.

The project of the Transit Company for the construction of a railroad and telegraph across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is attracting more general attention here than any other commercial enterprise of the day. It is represented that the route by the Isthmus from New-York to our Pacific coast, is shorter by nearly fifteen hundred miles then that by way of Panama; and that, if the Fernandina road across Florida be adopted as a part of the route, the distance saved will be nearly two thousand miles. The Liberals have been throughout in undisputed possession of the State of Tehuantepec. The Transit Company have an order from President JUAREZ to the local authorities, to extend all facilities for the immediate commencement and prosecution of the work, and will proceed forthwith to build the road. Its friends confidently expect that in less than two years the route will be opened and thronged with the commerce of the world.

AMERICAN BRIG WRECKED OFF THE ISLAND OF HAYTI.

Information has been received from H. E. PECK, Esq., United States Minister Resident at Hayti, of the coming ashore at Borgne, about 25 miles west of Cape Haytien, on the 11th ult., of an American brig laden with lumber, in a dismasted and abandoned condition. There were no indications as to her name or the place of her departure or destination. Her place of hail was shown by the word "Norfolk" painted on her stern. She, as well as the cargo, will be sold and the proceeds held by the Government subject to the claim of parties interested.

THE CAPTURE OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

Further advices received from Europe increase and intensify the interest of the narrative of the pursuit of SURRATT after his escape from Rome.

ORDNANCE STORES.

An official document shows, that in addition to the cannon and other stores at the several Navy-yards and depots, there are now on board of the vessels of the navy in commission, 1,027 cannon of all calibres, with carriages and equipments, and 1,000 rounds of ammunition for each.

COST OF THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

It appears, from the Superintendent of Public Printing, that the cost for printing, binding, lithographing and engraving, ordered by the two Houses of Congress for the year ending Sept. 30, 1866, was $1,018,000; and for the Executive and Judiciary Departments, $623,000, for the same period The value of stock on hand is nearly $90,000.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.

A dispatch was received at Gen. GRANT'S headquarters to-day, from Gen. SHERIDAN, giving details of his visit to the Rio Grande recently, his action as to SEDGWICK'S interview with ESCOBEDO, etc. The dispatch merely enlarges upon a former communication which we telegraphed a few days ago, and contains nothing important that was not embraced in the first dispatch.

THE SOUTHERN EXCURSION.

The railway excursionists, who propose to visit New-Orleans, leave here on Friday morning. Among the Senators who go are Messrs. Foster, Lane, Ramsey, Norton, Hendricks and Wilson. Of the Representatives are Messrs. Delano, Hayes, Ketcham, Lawrence, of Pennsylvania; Blaine, Blow, Benjamin, J. L. Thomas and Newell. Gen. Howard accompanies the party.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Southern Republican Association to-night adopted a memorial to Congress, embodying the principles set forth in the resolutions already published, except that a provision for the enfranchisement of Union men, who held office under the Confederate Government as a place of refuge from conscription, and also leaving it discretionary with Congress to enfranchise even the ex-rebels, is included.

CONGRESS.

Very little legislation of importance was done in either House to-day, and there seems to be a general inclination not to press any more business before the adjournment.

THE BANK BILL.

The Bank Bill, which was the special order in the House to-day, was not reached, and will not come up till after the recess.

THE TARIFF.

The Finance Committee of the Senate wish it understood that they will hold regular sessions during the holiday recess, and will consider chiefly the tariff question. They will be glad to have all persons interested present their views during this period.

SPEAKER COLFAX.

Speaker COLFAX leaves the city on Thursday night, to enter upon a lecturing tour, which will occupy the entire holiday recess. His first lecture will be delivered at Pottsville, Penn., on Friday evening.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The public lands' returns received at the General Land Office for the month of November, show that over 47,000 acres of the public lands were disposed of in that month at the Eau Claire, Wisconsin, office.

CONGRESSMEN LEAVING.

A number of the Members of Congress have already started for their homes to spend the Christmas two weeks' holidays.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.....TUESDAY, Dec. 18.

PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL VOTING.

Mr. EDWARDS introduced a bill to prevent illegal voting in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, which provides that any person not duly qualified to vote in the District, and knowing that he is not so qualified, who shall vote, or offer to vote, or who shall procure, or attempt to procure, himself to be registered as a voter, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months nor ess than two months; and if any person, being a qualified voter in said District, shall knowingly vote or attempt to vote, in any other ward or election precinct than that in which he is or shall be entitled to vote, or shall vote or attempt to vote more than once, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months nor less than two months, and shall be disqualified from voting thereafter in said District.

Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS' HOME.

Mr. WILSON presented the following, which was ordered to be laid upon the table:

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS' HOME,
CAPITOL HILL, WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1866.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress Assembled: The undersigned directors would respectfully represent, that after long months of toil, they have established a home for the orphans, at the corner of Second-street, East, and Maryland-avenue. The orphans are well provided with fuel, food, clothing and instruction. Our funds are mostly invested in United States bonds.

We do not desire any amendment to the charter, and we do not especially like the provisions of House Bill No. 868, as unjust and uncalled for, and would not have been passed if the members had known that it was without our knowledge and consent. Respectfully, &c.

(Signed:) Mrs. B. S. Grant, Mrs. Henry D. Cook, Treasurer; Mrs. Rev. Jno. C. Smith, Mrs. Sarah Wood, Mrs. J. M. Trumbull, Mrs. Capt. C. Morris, Vice-President; Mrs. Gen. O. O. Howard, Mrs. C. Lewis, Mrs. David A. Hall, Mrs. Secretary Welles.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to permit the organization and establishment of National Banks in addition to those heretofore established under an act, entitled "an act," &c., and acts supplemental thereto and amendatory thereof, and to issue for the use of the said banks hereby authorized, currency not exceeding in amount the sum of —— millions of dollars; and *providing*, that the establishment of said banks and the issuing of currency to the same shall be regulated and controlled in every respect as provided in the several acts referred to above. *Provided*, however, that the whole amount of currency issued for the use of National Banks, under the provisions of this act and previous acts, located in each State and Territory, shall sustain the same proportion to the whole amount issued that the population of such State and Territory sustains to the whole population of the United States, as indicated by the census of 1860.

It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. SAULSBURY presented the petition of certain foreigners resident in the District of Columbia, and who have declared their intentions to become citizens, asking that they be granted the right of suffrage in the District, and that they be thus placed on an equality with the recently enfranchised negroes. The petition was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

JUDGES' SALARIES.

Mr. MORGAN presented the memorial of Mr. CHAS. O'CONOR, and other lawyers, for an increase in the salaries of United States District Judges. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr. JOHNSON presented the credentials of Mr. JOHN T. JONES, Senator elect from Arkansas, for the term ending March 4, 1871. Ordered to lie upon the table.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably upon the joint resolution of thanks to CYRUS W. FIELD, and said he would call it up for action to-morrow.

EMIGRATION OF COLORED CITIZENS.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the bill published in yesterday's proceedings for the punishment of persons who induce free colored persons to emigrate under false promises, with a recommendation that it pass.

Mr. CRAGIN arose to a question of privilege. He said that he was absent from the Senate when the District Suffrage Bill was passed. Had he been present he would have voted in the affirmative.

RESIGNED.

Mr. BUCKALEW was appointed on the Committee on Claims, *vice* Mr. SHERMAN resigned.

RECONSTRUCTION IN VIRGINIA.

Mr. SUMNER presented the memorial of the Loyal League of Norfolk, Va., for the organization of the State Government of Virginia and the appointment of Judge UNDERWOOD as Governor. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

PETITION FOR A NEW STATE GOVERNMENT IN LOUISIANA.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a memorial from white loyalists of Louisiana, setting forth that the present State Government of Louisiana is as disloyal now as during the war; that Union men were persecuted, &c. It asks for the reorganization of the State Government, and is signed by Gov. WELLS and others.

Mr. TRUMBULL, in presenting the above made some remarks on the grievances complained of. He asserted the right of Congress to give protection to the loyal citizens of lately rebellious States, under its duty to guarantee a republican form of Government. It was evident from this memorial that the State Government of Louisiana was not republican in form. He contended that the whole subject of reconstruction belonged to Congress, and not to the President. He added that taxes were being raised in Alabama and other States to pay salaries to rebel officers.

Mr. HOWARD said that the authority for this was in the circular of the Secretary of State, issued in June, 1865, to the various Provisional Governors of the rebel States directly, giving his opinion that the Provisional Governors had authority to levy taxes for the purpose of paying their own salaries and expenses.

Mr. TRUMBULL resumed the floor, dwelling on the general subject of reconstruction and denying the right of the President to organize the State Governments destroyed by secession or war. It was the duty of Congress, he said, if the facts alleged in this petition be true, to set aside the State Government of the South and substitute in their stead such organizations as will protect loyal men.

Mr. DAVIS—I have but one word to say to the Senator from Illinois. He has certainly taken a very extraordinary occasion to deliver his speech in exposition of the merits of the petition. I presume the honorable Senator, though he has addressed this speech to the Senate, intends it to reach the Legislature of Illinois to influence a certain election there impending and shortly to come off, and I hope the honorable Senator will succeed. I have read the names of the competitors of the honorable Senator in his own party for his own succession, and I sincerely believe that he is much the ablest man and much the best man of them all, or than all of them together, if they all could be put together in one mass. I therefore hope the honorable Senator, when that election comes off, will be re-elected. I am satisfied that he will bring more ability to the seat which he is to vacate on the 3d March than any one that has been named, and I am equally satisfied that, although the modicum of unselfish patriotism he can bring will not be very large, it will be immensely larger than any other claiming the seat can bring. I therefore trust he will be re-elected.

Mr. TRUMBULL—I regret, Sir, that the Senator from Kentucky cannot rise above personal considerations in the discussion of questions in this body. I thank him for his personal kindness to me, and hope to be upon terms of personal friendship with him while we occupy seats here; but I never myself have been guilty of indulging in reflections upon the motives of Senators in the discharge of public duty here, and I am sorry that the Senator from Kentucky is cast in that mold; that he supposes that when a brother Senator takes a particular course here, it is alone in reference to his political and personal prospects. I think, Sir, if I know myself, I have been governed in my action in this body by a sense of public duty, and that there is nothing in my course to warrant the Senator from Kentucky in casting any such imputation upon me as making a speech for the purpose of securing a reelection to the Senate. Sir, he may be cast in a mold that would do it. I am not; and if my public career, Sir, here, is not such as to meet the approbation of my constituents I will take the consequences of their disapproval. I have not shaped my course, Sir, in reference to securing the personal approbation of my constituents further than the discharge of public duty may give it, and the imputation of the Senator from Kentucky is wholly uncalled for.

Mr. DAVIS—I would just say a word in explanation to the Senator from Illinois, with the indulgence of the Senate. The honorable Senator best knows, he is the best judge, whether he be animated by a desire to secure his reelection. If he is, he is animated by despicable motives. I leave the decision of that question to him. I have nothing more to say.

Pending the motion to refer Mr. TRUMBULL'S petition to the Committee on Reconstruction the morning hour expired. As Mr. DOOLITTLE was about to reply to Mr. TRUMBULL'S remarks on reconstruction, the subject therefore goes over until to-morrow.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

The unfinished business of yesterday was upon Mr. BROWN'S amendment.

The bill for the admission of Nebraska, which is a proviso that the act for the admission of Nebraska shall not take effect except upon the fundamental condition that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise or any other rights to any other person by reason of race or color, &c.

Mr. WADE took the floor in opposition to the amendment. He expressed himself as strongly in favor of the principle that it contained as anybody could be, but he did not believe that Congress should exact such conditions after having admitted Tennessee without them. Nebraska would ratify the Amendment, and he could ask no more. In the course of his remarks Mr. WADE adverted to his position on the subject of reconstruction; he would admit the Southern States if they ratified the Amendment, but he was afraid they would not ratify it. If they rejected it, he would go as far as anybody when new terms were to be made.

Mr. SUMNER asked Mr. WADE if the rebel Governments were, in his opinion, competent to act upon the Constitutional Amendment?

Mr. WADE said that he had no better opinion of the Governments set up by Presidential authority in the South than Mr. SUMNER had, but he believed Congress had the power to breathe the breath of life into these dead States, and it proposed to do this by the pending Amendment.

Mr. COWAN took the floor at the conclusion of Mr. WADE'S speech, and made a lengthy speech on the side of the late rebel States. He denied the doctrine that the State Governments were destroyed by the act of secession, and asserted that it was subversive of the principles upon which the Constitution was framed. Citizens of the Southern States could not be punished for treason because they yielded obedience to their State Government when the General Government afforded them no protection or means of resistance. All talk about State suicide was Calhounism, secessionism or State sovereigntyism in its worst form. Referring to the bill to admit Nebraska, Mr. COWAN said there were no reasons why the new State should be admitted while, in his judgment, there were a great many good reasons why it should not. There was no reason why a State with so small a population as Nebraska should be given equal power in the Senate with the State of New-York, and be permitted to cast two votes against two from Ohio or Pennsylvania on a tariff or other great questions. In conclusion, Mr. COWAN proposed to amend Mr. BROWN'S amendment by adding that it is hereby distinctly understood that the people of the Territory of Nebraska, when admitted as a State into the Union, shall owe a direct and personal allegiance, each and every one of them, to the Government of the United States, and that the said State of Nebraska shall not hereafter claim authority to convert the citizens of the said State into foreigners or alien enemies, so that they may be held as such by the United States. Something of this kind, he said, was necessary to prevent for the future what had recently occurred in the South.

Mr. DOOLITTLE opposed Mr. BROWN'S amendment. It would be of no constitutional force if adopted for the pending Constitutional Amendment, which would probably be ratified, gave to the States the very right which the amendment to the pending bill denied. It gave the right to exclude persons from the right of suffrage on account of color. Beside this, Mr. BROWN'S amendment, if adopted, would give to all the Indians in Nebraska the civil and political rights of citizens and voters. He was opposed to it on this account also. Mr. DOOLITTLE then gave his reasons for opposing the bill. He would be glad to receive a new State into the Union, but he could see no record of valid and legal proceedings by which the people of Nebraska had adopted a State Constitution. The population of the Territory was too small also, to warrant her admission as a State.

Pending the consideration of the bill and amendment, Mr. FESSENDEN moved an Executive Session, which was had, and the Senate soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MEXICO.

On motion of Mr. ORTH, the President was requested to communicate copies of all correspondence on the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops which has not heretofore been officially published.

COMMITTEE DISCHARGED.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the Judiciary Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the House joint resolution for the protection of citizens of the United States in the matter of public loans of the Republic of Mexico, and the same was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE IRON-CLAD NEW IRONSIDES.

Mr. BRANDEGEE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into and report all the facts connected with the destruction by fire of the iron-clad war steamer *New Ironsides*, on the night of the 15th of December, together with such recommendations as the facts may demand, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report at any time.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, favored the resolution, but said he would like the gentleman from Connecticut to state the facts connected with the destruction of the magnificent iron-clad.

Mr. BRANDEGEE declined to make any statement at present. It was a subject of importance, and one on which the House and the country should be informed. It would be indecorous to make any statement on *ex parte* testimony, such as had been published in the newspapers. The resolution was adopted.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The Speaker proceeded to call the Committees for reports.

Mr. PRICE, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported back adversely the Senate bill of last session granting land to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Placerville, Cal., to the most feasible point of intersection with the Pacific Railroad in Nevada. Which was laid on the table.

Mr. PRICE, from the same Committee, reported back, with sundry amendments, the House bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Puget's Sound, or Admiralty Inlet, in Washington Territory, to the Columbia River. The amendments were agreed to, and Mr. PRICE explained the objects of the bill. It was to aid in the construction o a railroad to connect a road authorized at the last session with Puget's Sound. It made like grants of land with those made in that bill. The road was to be nothing more nor less than a continuation of the Oregon and California Railroad till it struck Admiralty Inlet.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, suggested the postponement of the bill till the second Tuesday in January. The House had last session called for information as to the quantity of public land already appropriated. That information had not yet been received—at least, he had not seen it. It was important that the House should know exactly where the Government stood in regard to its public lands. He hoped, therefore, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. PRICE) would consent to the postponement.

Mr. PRICE assented, provided it were made a special order.

Messrs. HENDERSON, MCRUER and BIDWELL opposed the postponement, and urged immediate action on the bill. Finally the motion for a postponement prevailed by 74 to 41.

CLAIMS.

A large number of adverse reports were made from the Committee on Claims, and laid on the table. Among them was the Senate bill of last session for the relief of Mrs. AMELIA FEASTER, of Columbia, S. C.

LANDS TO OREGON.

Mr. MCRUER, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back favorably the Senate bill of last session, amending the act granting lands to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of a military road from Eugene City to the eastern boundary of Oregon.

Messrs. MCRUER and HENDERSON explained the bill and advocated its passage. The principal object of the bill is to authorize the locating of lands outside of the three-mile lateral limits, to which in the first bill it was restricted.

The morning hour having expired, (1:20 P. M.,) the bill went over till to-morrow.

WISCONSIN RIVERS

Mr. BIDWELL introduced a joint resolution extending the time for the completion of the improvements of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, which took the same reference.

A PROTEST AGAINST GRANTING LANDS FOR RAILROADS.

Mr. FERRY presented the memorial of the Agricultural Society of Michigan, protesting against the granting of lands for railroad purposes, or any other disposition of public lands, except for homestead purposes, which also took the same reference.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT AND REPORTS.

The Speaker laid before the House executive documents, which were laid upon the table, as follows:

From the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of the names of persons employed in the coast survey, with the expenditures of the office.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Public Printing.

A statement of the Secretary of the Navy as to ordnance and ordnance stores, in reply to a House resolution of the 6th inst. offered by Mr. BROOMALL.

COMMITTEE ON FORFEITED LANDS.

The Speaker announced the Select Committee on Direct Taxes and Forfeited Lands, ordered by the House yesterday, as follows: Messrs. Conkling, Donnelly, Dawes, Scofield and Harding, of Kentucky.

PETITIONS.

Mr. STOKES presented a petition from colored people of Tennessee for the removal of all political inequalities on account of race or color. It was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. MAYNARD introduced a bill to amend the laws of the District of Columbia. It was referred to the District Committee.

PENSIONS.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a joint resolution to pay a pension of $25 per month to the widow of Surgeon JAMES W. FITZPATRICK, of Middlesex County, Conn., he having died of wounds received while acting as surgeon in the army. It was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. LAWRENCE, of Pennsylvania, in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

A considerable debate arose on the items for the reporting and publishing of the proceedings of Congress in the *Globe*.

Mr. LAFLIN, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, suggested as an amendment that all the items scattered through the bill for the *Congressional Globe* should be put into one item, showing the aggregate of appropriations for that purpose and amounting to $306,040.

Mr. MAYNARD said that this subject of printing debates in the *Globe* had attracted considerable attention in former years. Many members had supposed that the publication of the debates ought to be performed in the public printing office. The *Globe* establishment was a fungus on the Government which should be removed. He trusted that the amendment would be adopted, as it would show the entire expense of the *Globe* to Congress. The publication of these proceedings should be made under the immediate direction of Congress and at the public printing-office. Anything looking to that ultimate change would meet his approval.

Mr. STEVENS did not know that there was anything materially objectionable in the amendment, except that it was desirable to keep the expenses of each House under its own heading.

Mr. LAFLIN declared that the Committee on Printing had any intention of interfering with the bill, further than to gather up all the items for the *Globe* and put them into one sum; that would simplify the bill, and would not operate against the interests, or convenience of any party concerned.

Mr. HALE opposed the amendment as tending only to lead to confusion, and being unproductive of any good.

Mr. LAFLIN thought these items should at least be consolidated into two, one for the House and one for the Senate. He withdrew his amendment.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to strike out the appropriation of $21,250 for the Senate *Globe* reporting. He argued that the *Globe* was a newspaper having a regular subscription price, and Congress should not be called upon to pay more than that regular price for such copies as were furnished to members. This was the whole amount both the sum appropriated. The whole subject ought to be reëxamined; he knew that a proposition had been made at the commencement of this Congress to do that, but it got the go-by. The *Globe* had been the *fugientum metallum* of legislation for a number of years, and it was time the matter was looked into. [Laughter.]

Mr. STEVENS explained at some length how the publishing of Congressional debates had grown up.

Mr. LAFLIN concurred to some extent with the remarks of Mr. MAYNARD, but remarked that there was a contract, written or implied, with the publishers of the *Globe*.

Mr. MAYNARD asked what evidence there was of any such contract. He had heard a good deal of it, but had never seen it, and nobody else had.

Mr. WASHBURNE (of Ill.,) suggested that the contract, if there was one, should be produced.

Mr. LAFLIN stated that the Joint Committee on Printing had had a meeting this morning, when it became necessary to look up and examine this contract. Proper measures had been taken to unearth it if any contract existed. He was very much disposed to agree with Mr. MAYNARD, that no such written contract did exist. Without attempting to prejudice the interests of the publishers of the *Globe*, it was the intention of the Committee on Printing to examine thoroughly into this matter, and if it should seem proper to make a change, the Committee would at the proper time make the recommendation.

Mr. HALE opposed the amendment. If an improvement were to be made in the mode of publishing the debates, that improvement would not be found in transferring the matter to the public printer. He believed that the publication of the debates would thus cost much more than they now cost. The whole matter should be left to private competition, and Congress should get rid of all this supplying the *Globe* to members.

Mr. COOK said that the Judiciary Committee had had the matter before it last session, and he proceeded to state the facts and history of the publication of the proceedings in the *Globe*. He referred to the act of 1864, which provided that either Congress or the *Globe* proprietors should give two years' notice of the intention to cease the arrangement for supplying the new members with back sets of the *Globe*.

Mr. BANKS said that he did not believe that the *Globe* proprietors had any binding contract. The arrangement was plainly written on its history. It was simply an arrangement to subscribe for the *Globe* and pay something toward the expense of reporting—precisely such an arrangement as any private citizen might make in subscribing for a newspaper, and paying occasionally for matter of peculiar interest to himself. Congress should not be held bound to continue that arrangement. He did not complain of the expense nor of the manner of reporting or publishing, but he believed it of the highest possible importance that the reporters and the publication of the reports should be under the exclusive control of Congress. He hoped the Committee on Printing would report legislation tending that way.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to add the following proviso to an item appropriating $9,375 for a complete set of the *Congressional Globe* for the Senators of the Fortieth Congress, who were not Senators of the Thirty-ninth Congress; provided that no further appropriation shall be made for supplying complete sets of the *Congressional Globe* to members of any succeeding Congress. He showed how this thing was increasing year after year, and said that unless it was checked it would eventually cost a million of dollars to supply Congress with back sets of the *Globe*.

Messrs. SPALDING and MAYNARD spoke in favor of the amendment, and Mr. HALE against it. Finally the proviso was inserted by a vote of 53 to 45. When the correspondent item for the House was read, Mr. COOK offered the following amendment:

Provided, That notice is hereby given that at the close of the Fortieth Congress the United States will terminate the purchase of one complete set of the *Congressional Globe* and Appendix for each Senator, Representative and Delegate provided for by the act approved July 4, 1864.

After some further discussion, the amendment was agreed to—52 to 46.

Mr. HARDING, (of Illinois,) moved to strike out the items giving twenty per cent. additional compensation to employes of the House. Negatived.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved a proviso to the appropriation for the Court of Claims, that nothing should be paid under its decisions untill such decisions were approved by Congress. It was rejected by a vote of 13 ayes to 82 nays.

Without disposing of the bill the Committee rose at 3:30 P. M.

NAVIGATION OF THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.

On motion of Mr. DEMING, the Committee on Commerce was discharged from the further consideration of the petition of the Legislature of Connecticut asking an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the Connecticut River.

EXCUSED.

Mr. DENNISON was excused, on account of illness, from serving upon the Committee on the New-Orleans riot, and Mr. BOYER was appointed in his stead.

FEMALE CLERKS.

On motion of Mr. JULIAN, the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the propriety of reporting a measure for the employment of female clerks in the several departments of the Government, with definite instructions as to the number and qualifications, and giving precedence to the widows, daughters, mothers and sisters of soldiers who fought for the United States during the late rebellion.

THE LATE SENATOR WRIGHT.

The message from the Senate, announcing the proceedings of that body in connection with the death of Senator WRIGHT, of New-Jersey, was laid before the House, and appropriate remarks were made by Messrs. NEWELL and STEVENS. Resolutions of condolence were adopted, and then the House at 2:45 adjourned.

CANADA.

The Fenian Trials—Thomas Madden Placed at the Bar—Mr. Devlin Declares the Jury Panel Wholly Illegal—The Judge's Decision Reserved.

SWEETSBURGH, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The Court opened at 10:30. THOMAS MADDEN was placed at the Bar, to be tried on an indictment charging him with having feloniously joined certain parties who entered Lower Canada, with intent to levy war against Her Majesty. MADDEN seems about 25 years of age, is of a powerful build, dark complexion, and has very distinctive Irish features. During the proceedings he kept his eyes constantly on the ground.

Mr. RAMSAY said that on the 3d of December a medical certificate was put in that MARVIN, one of the witnesses in this case, was too ill to attend. He was informed that MARVIN had since that time been at church and driving about, and he requested that Dr. BROWN be instructed to go to Frelighsburgh and ascertain in what state he now was.

The Court granted the application.

Mr. DEVLIN—Will you have to wait for this witness?

Mr. RAMSAY—No.

Mr. DEVLIN said that when he left Court last Wednesday he was under the impression that no proceedings would be taken against the prisoners whom he defended until this morning. It was with surprise, therefore, he had learned that a few hours after indictments had been presented to the Grand Jury and true bills found by them against some of the prisoners, and that they had been severally called upon to plead, which they did. He requested that those pleas might be withdrawn, that he might file the same pleas as to jurisdiction, &c., which had been filed in the other cases.

The Judge remarked that Mr. DEVLIN had distinctly intimated that Mr. O'HALLORAN would represent him in his absence.

Mr. DEVLIN said he had left so soon after the Court rose that he had no opportunity of consulting with Mr. O'HALLORAN.

After some further conversation, it was agreed that the special pleas, and same judgment

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOLIDAY PUBLICATIONS.

The Tribute Book.

Elsewhere the well-known and enterprising firm of D. APPLETON & Co. announce for sale through the trade a work already familiar to many of the readers of the TIMES, and which has no superior either in respect of elegance or appropriateness as a Christmas gift—the *Tribute Book*. This volume, as those who may have seen it know, commemorates the munificence, self-sacrifice and patriotism of the American people as exhibited during the war in Sanitary Fairs and other charitable undertakings which had for their object the alleviation of the sufferings and promotion of the comfort of our soldiers in the field. It is the only work ever published which aims to do justice to those wonderful manifestations of patriotism which will always occupy a high place in our national history, and it is produced, moreover, in a style in every respect worthy of the great theme of which it treats. Nearly every American artist of reputation—certainly a larger number of them than were ever before, or are likely to be again, brought together in a single volume—has here exhibited his skill by original designs, illustrating different phases of the social aspect of the great struggle; and the engravers who have transferred these conceptions to wood, have, without exception, done their utmost to preserve the spirit of the work intrusted to them. Every one of the one hundred and fifty engravings in the book appeals directly to the popular heart. A child can understand their meaning and appreciate their import, and in this regard the work in question has a decided advantage over any other illustrated work of this, or in fact of any other season. But while the engravings are a leading feature in the *Tribute Book*, they are very far from being its sole attraction. Mr. FRANK B. GOODRICH tells the story which the designs illustrate in that charmingly graceful manner which characterizes all his productions, and he makes up a record which of itself is an important contribution to the history of the war, and it is all the more valuable because it preserves permanently very many facts which would doubtless have been lost had they not been gathered together in this form.

The *Tribute Book* is carefully printed by Mr. ALVORD upon paper of the finest and firmest texture, and with its handsome binding it makes the most beautiful gift book of American manufacture offered to the public this season. It will, moreover, always be prized as a work of sterling value by those who may be fortunate enough to receive it.

Holiday Books at Auction.

Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., No. 498 Broadway, will, on Thursday afternoon, commence the sale by auction at their salesrooms, of an elegant stock of holiday books. The assortment has been selected from the stock of D. APPLETON & Co., the well-known publishers, under whose auspices the sale is to be conducted. Among the works offered will be found those of DICKENS, LEVER, MACAULEY, MILTON, and elegant gift books of poetry and art, together with an endless variety of books for the little folks. The sale will commence on Thursday, and be continued until Saturday. All books mentioned upon the catalogue will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Persons desirous of presenting books to their friends at Christmas will find it worth their while to attend this sale.

Publications in Boston and Philadelphia.

A review of what the booksellers are about would not be complete without a reference to the productions of Boston and Philadelphia. Messrs. J. E. TILTON & Co., Boston, have lately made a specialty of horticultural works, which they produce in a style of such elegance that they are well entitled to be ranked with the most desirable gift-books of the season. Their new periodical, *The Journal of Horticulture and Florists' Companion*, the first number of which has just been issued, is a most attractive and useful publication. Its elegant typography makes it a real novelty in this line, and the articles it contains are all by writers of recognized authority. Upon the catalogue of the Messrs. TILTON are numerous presentation books, such as BIRKET FOSTER's *Landscapes*, TENNYSON's *Poems*, &c., &c. They have also just issued a book of parlor amusements.

Messrs. ROBERTS BROTHERS (Boston) publish the poems of JEAN INGELOW in several sizes and styles. The latest edition they have produced is a superb volume illustrated by a number of the prominent English artists, which was recently noticed in the TIMES. The illustrated *Songs of Seven*, also by Miss INGELOW, is still one of the most popular of the publications of this firm. They have just added to their list a volume containing two hundred humorous and grotesque sketches by DORE, and also GRISET's *Grotesques*. *An Old Farm Tale, told anew in Picture and Verse*, with illustrations by RICHARD J. DOYLE and J. R. PLANCHE, is one of their latest importations, and they have brought out just in time for the Holiday trade *The Book of the Sonnet*, edited, with notes, by LEIGH HUNT and S. ADAMS LEE. There will be but one thousand copies of this work for sale.

The catalogue of Messrs. LEE & SHEPARD (Boston) comprises a large and excellent variety of juvenile publications, including the admirable works of "Oliver Optic." Among the latest of these are *Outward Bound, Haste and Waste*, and *Hope and Have*. The first of these commences a new series under the general title of "Young America Abroad." The "Little Prudie" series, by SOPHIE MAY, is also a capital collection of stories. But it is utterly impossible to enumerate the works of this class of which Messrs. LEE & SHEPARD make a specialty. No parent need be afraid, however, to place in the hands of a child any work bearing their imprint.

The headquarters of Messrs. L. PRANG & Co., the publishers of the exquisite chromo-lithographs which have lately gained such wide popularity, are also in Boston. The "Ducklings," a companion piece to the "Chickens," published last year, pictures of birds and numerous beautifully-colored figure pieces, which one might be pardoned for mistaking for paintings, are among their latest productions. Messrs. PRANG & Co. have lately established a branch house in this City.

The Philadelphians have the well-known house of J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. to draw upon for their holiday supplies. Mr. LIPPINCOTT himself has but recently returned from England, where he has labored faithfully in the interest of the firm. Among the handsome books offered by this firm are the *Book of Gems*, which contains in three volumes the best lyrical poems in English literature, from CHAUCER to TENNYSON; *Roses and Holly*, a gift-book for all the year, which contains many choice selections, both in prose and verse; *The True Church*, a poem by Mr. TILTON, illustrated by GRANVILLE PERKINS, and an edition of that very useful publication, *Chambers' Encyclopædia*, specially issued by this house.

Mr. E. H. BUTLER has long made presentation books his specialty, and the long catalogue of his works which has lately appeared in the TIMES shows that he is as well prepared as ever to meet the demands of all comers. One of the handsomest of his publications is that favorite volume, *The Gallery of Famous Poets*, which is illustrated with more than one hundred of the finest steel engravings.

There is nothing in the line of light literature which Messrs. T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS cannot supply. Their edition of DICKENS' works, for instance, is at once the most complete in the market, and it is also the cheapest.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BURGLAR HOMICIDE.

Inquest by Coroner Gamble on the Body of Patrick Farrell—The Evidence of the Officers and Others—Officer Kass Exonerated from all Blame.

An inquest was held yesterday morning by Coroner GAMBLE, at Bellevue Hospital, over the remains of PATRICK FARRELL, who was shot by Officer KASS while attempting to escape arrest on Sunday morning last, at the corner of Twenty-first-street and Third-avenue. After a Jury had been empanneled, the following evidence was adduced:

Mary Farrel being sworn, deposed: I reside in Second-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets—deceased is my son; when he worked at his trade, shoemaking, he used to support me, but since he stopped work he has not done so; he has been addicted to keeping bad company; on Sunday morning, about 4 o'clock, a man came to the door and said, "If you want to see your son alive, go down to the Hospital;" he then went away and I came to this hospital; he was insensible; he afterward said, "I was going on a fence and a man shot me;" I asked him who was with him, and he said no one.

D. McLean Forman, M. D., Senior Assistant Surgeon of Bellevue Hospital, deposed that a man said to be Patrick Farrell was admitted to the Hospital on the night of the 15th inst., suffering from a pistol shot wound in the right side, near the eleventh rib, about five inches from the spine; he received proper surgical treatment, but died on the morning of the 17th; an autopsy nine hours after death revealed a wound at the above-mentioned place, passing upward and inward through the right lobe of the liver, diaphragm, lower lobe of the same lung near its root, where a pistol ball was found; in my opinion the deceased came to his death by this wound.

George B. Kass, of the 18th Precinct, being sworn deposed: I reside at No. 288 Third avenue; I was patrolling my post about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 16th inst., and when near the corner of Third avenue and Twenty-first-street, I heard a noise of something breaking like glass, and the sound of some heavy object falling upon the pavement; it appeared to come from the rear of Mr. Terry's store, and I ran round to see what it was; on reaching the steps and looking over the fence I saw a man getting over the other fence; I called to him and ordered him to stop or I would shoot; at the same time I was satisfied that he was a burglar trying to break into the store; he paid no attention to what I said, but continued to climb the fence; when I fired my revolver at him he cried out, "Oh!" Oh!" and then disappeared over the fence; I then jumped down into the street and rang the bell and gave the alarm rap; Mr. Terry came to the second-story window, when I told him some one had been trying to break into his house, and asked him to come down; by this time officers Coward and Hill came to my assistance; I told them to run round the corner, as burglars were about, and to stop any one they might see coming over the fence; Mr. Terry then threw us his night-key, and I went inside, through the hall into the yard, and so over the fence into the next yard; I made a search, but did not find any one there; I then heard some one calling out that two other officers had got a man in another yard; I then came back into Mr. Terry's yard, where I picked up a large file under the window; (instrument exhibited to the Jury;) it had evidently been used as a "jimmy;" as I heard the officers were taking the man to the Station-house, I followed quickly, and found deceased in the station-house, wounded in the back; I asked him his name, and he refused to give it in an abrupt manner; after we got to the hospital he said he would give his name to the officer who had shot him; I then went up to him, and he took my hand and said: "I forgive you; you did right; you were only doing your duty;" he said his name was Patrick Farrell, and that he lived at No. 760 Second-avenue; I asked his business, and he said he had none, but afterwards said he was a shoemaker; I then went to where he lived—a one-story shanty—knocked at the door, and a woman came to the door; I asked who lived there; she answered she lived by herself; I told her I had an officer there; I told them that he was hurt, and they or me to go away, that it was none of my business, as they would do something to send me away; I told them that Farrell was in the hospital, and as I could not obtain any satisfaction I came away; subsequently I went to Mr. Terry's store and examined the premises, and discovered that an attempt had been made to force open the shutters, marks of violence being observable on both windows in the rear; I have since ascertained deceased to be a notorious burglar.

Officer Jonathan Coward, of the Eighteenth Precinct, testified to having heard the pistol-shot and the alarm rap; he ran down and saw Officer Kass on the corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue ringing a bell, when he learned the cause of the alarm; he went round into Twenty-second-street, and so into an alley, when he saw deceased dropping from a fence, when he ran across the yard; the officer called to deceased to stop or he would blow his brains out; deceased said, "You have got me foul, I give in;" Officer Coward fully corroborated the testimony of the previous witness.

Officer Wm. Hill, of the Eighteenth Precinct, testified to having assisted Officer Coward to arrest and secure the deceased to the Station-house; he had heard the statements of his brother officers and they were true in ever particular.

Geo. Terry, of No. 249 Third-avenue, testified to the alarm being given by the Police, and his discovery that the premises had been tampered with.

John Myers, of No. 184 East Twenty-first-street, testified that deceased had come into his store on Saturday night, and asked for some butter in such a way that witness did not believe he wanted anything; on Monday he discovered that his premises had been forced, and he believed that the deceased was the man who broke into his place.

The case being given to the Jury they rendered the following verdict: "That the said PATRICK FARRELL came to his death by a pistol shot wound received at the hands of Officer GEORGE B. KASS, on the morning of the 16th of December, 1866. We consider Officer Kass fully justified in his action, and therefore exonerate him from all blame."

Deceased was 26 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

More Salaries to be Raised—Bills Payed—Refunding of Taxes Collected in Error.

Mr. HAYES presented a resolution fixing the salary of the Commissioner of Jurors at $5,000 per annum.

Referred to the Committee on Salaries.

A resolution fixing the salary of the Interpreter of the Court of General Sessions at $2,500 per annum, was referred to the same Committee.

A communication was received from City Judge RUSSEL asking for an increase of his salary from $6,500 per annum to $8,000. Laid on the table.

The Judge says that his duties are as onerous as those of the Judges of the Courts of Records, who get $8,000 per annum, and there is no reason why he should not receive the same salary as they do. Referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The Committee on Banks and Insurance Companies reported in favor of paying the following amounts, collected in error, as taxes on United States stock:

Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, $35,435 46; Fulton Bank, $34,245 74; Importers' and Traders' Bank, $66,571 90; Leather Manufacturers' Bank, $31,679 79; Manhattan Bank, $94,314 29; Mechanics and Merchants' Bank, $34,371 75; Mechanics' Exchange Bank, $54,185 88; Pacific Bank, $22,078 17; Tradesmen's Bank, $20,020 26.

The report was adopted.

The following bills for work and materials used in constructing the new Court-house were ordered to be paid:

J. B. & W. W. Cornell, iron.....$4,835 77
Eastchester Quarry Company, marble..... 1,589 50
H. Biggam, chandlery..... 1,479 47
John Kellum, architect..... 1,316 65

A resolution was adopted fixing the salaries of the attendants of the Supreme, Superior, Marine and District Courts, and Court of Common Pleas, at $1,200 per annum. The Board then adjourned to Monday next at 2 P. M.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Mr. George W. McLean Confirmed as Street Commissioner, and Mr. John W. Bradley as President of the Croton Board.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. BRICE in the chair.

Mr. BYRNS moved to take up and confirm the Mayor's nomination of Mr. GEORGE W. MCLEAN for Street Commissioner. He said that he did not know whether they were to attribute it to a happy accident or what; that the Mayor had at last nominated a gentleman suitable for the office of Street Commissioner. Mr. MCLEAN was well and favorably known in this community. He was a thorough business man, possessed of large means and a larger heart. He hoped the nomination would be confirmed unanimously.

The question was then put, and the motion to confirm was carried unanimously.

Mr. ELY moved to take up the Mayor's nominations of officers of the Croton Board, and to vote on each nomination separately.

The motion being adopted, Mr. ELY moved to confirm the nomination of JOHN W. BRADLEY for President of the Croton Board, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. MASTERSON moved to lay over the nominations of Mr. CRAVEN for Engineer, and Mr. JARVIS for Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Board, and the motion was adopted.

The Board adjourned to Thursday next, at 2 P. M.

The Compton House Disaster—Continuation of the Inquest.

Coroner GAMBLE continued his investigation yesterday in the case of the deaths of WILLIAM COMPTON, JOHN BLAKE and KATE FLANNAGAN, which were caused by injuries received at the recent fire at the Compton House, corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Third-avenue. As business pressed upon the Coroner's hands he was unable to examine more than one witness, whose evidence was as follows:

William Woodward being sworn deposed: I reside at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street; I sold one barrel of oil, known as gasoline chemicalized, to Mr. Compton, the same as manufactured by all parties making a light oil; Mr. Compton was aware of its inflammability, as it had been shown to him before it was sold; he informed me that he kept it away from the fire; instructions were given him about using the oil; not to fill their lamps in the night time or bring them near a fire, as it was inflammable, though not explosive in the lamps; I know nothing about the fire; I understand from the boys in the hotel that the oil was kept very near the cooler, and took fire from some shavings on the floor.

At this stage of the proceedings the inquest was declared adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
3071	Genet vs. Howland.	2597	Travers vs. Longstreet.
2229	Waring et al. vs. The Indemnity Fire Ins. Co.	1833	Stevens vs. Donaldson et al.
2591	Sluyter, Administrator, vs. Mott.	675	Kinne et al. vs. Ford et al.

Part II.—Clerke, J.—Held in Brown-stone Building—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
2722	Deford vs. Dodd et al.	282	Barthold vs. Crane et al.
2772	Benedict vs. Wolf.		
2776	Hopkins vs. Wright.	2822	Styles vs. Robinson.
2790	Tucker vs. Allen et al.	2824	Rogers vs. Smith.
2792	Marseilus vs. Reformed Dutch Church of Greenwich, N. Y.	2836	Doion vs. Chicago and Alton Railroad and Transportation Co.
2794	Markham vs. Wilson.	2838	Henriques vs. Jones.
2795	Palmer vs. Foster.	2839	Griffith et al. vs. Fuller.
2800	Van Buren vs. Phelps, Jr., et al.	2832	Halley vs. Barney, &c.
2802	August vs. Lombard.	2834	Read vs. McHenry.
2841	Kiaber vs. Carpenter	2836	Stewart vs. Long Island Railroad Co.
28 8	Ford vs. Smith.		

Part III.—Mason, J.—Held at No. 73 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1989	Bryant vs. Hassell et al.	315	Arnold, Ex'r, vs. Dickson.
2089	Caughlin, Ad'r, vs. Second-av. Railroad Company.	130	McCready et al. vs. Johnson et al.
1379	Haggerty et al. vs. Burnstein, impleaded.	2460	Crow vs. Miller.
		1776	Carpenter vs. Gibson.
138	Br stol vs. Delaval.	2466	Ogden vs. Harwood.
		1637	Carey vs. Schuize et al.
2316	(No. 2) Hall vs. Weeks-lor et al.	2021	Darrough vs. Scullen et al.
2179	(No. 2) Same vs. Same.	993	Benton vs. Myers.
1530	Ulman vs. Marks.	681	Balentine et al. vs. Henry.
1223	Bernhardt et al. vs Wanman et al.	294½	Leland et al. vs. Leland.
1571	Forster vs. Willard.	2504	Bennett vs. Corn.
563	(No. 1) Hartlyvs. James. et al.		

SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Balcom, J., at No. 73 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Calendar is unchanged. There is a case on.

CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
68½	—— vs. ——	68	Hall vs. Carare.
26	Fisk, vs. Wheeler et al.	70	Mather vs. The File Co.
57	Adams vs. Carson et al.	74¾	—— vs. ——
58	Patterson vs. Borgen.		

General call is No. 75—Price vs. Price.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Mr. Justice McCunn—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
2567	McIntyre vs. Dayton.	2756	Jackson et al. vs. Hamill.
2733	Rogers vs. Robbins, et al.	2811	Barnes vs. Coates.
2527	Mason vs. Goodrich.	2813	Brady vs. St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co.
2081	Rice et al. vs. Spear.	2815	Gibson vs. Farrell.
2735	Stratton vs. Neafie.	2817	Gonzales vs. Olmstead
2775	Hart vs. Lellinger.	2819	Spofford et al. vs. Gentil.
2565	McColleral vs. Sun M. Ins. Co.	2821	Hoss vs. Schaffer.
2395	Whittemore et al. vs. Loyd.		

Part II—Held by Mr. Justice Monell—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Case still on.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Judge Daly—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Case still on.

Part II.—Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT.

Held by Judge Hearne.

Nos.		Nos.	
110	Nagel vs. Staib.	140	Weber vs. Seligsberg et al.
135	Uhl vs. Franklin.	141	Gray vs. Holman.
116	Lynch vs. Leonard.	142	McKenna vs. McCaffery.
127	Brophy vs. Meyers.		
119	Baker vs. Peck.	143	Grappe vs. Bolte.
120	Baker vs. Peck.	145	Whitney vs. Fallon.
136	Munson vs. Smith.	146	Dougherty vs. Frear.
137	Gluth vs. Simon.	147	White vs. Shield.
138	Br stol vs. Delaval.	148	Myer vs. Rossi.
139	Hartford vs. Beecher et al.	149	Hansman vs. Karnak.

The Power to Punish for Contempt—The Act of Congress in Respect Thereto as to the Federal Courts—The Common Law Power—Will Mandamus Issue from this Court to Compel a Circuit Court to Punish for a Contempt of its Orders, Made in Pursuance of a Mandate of this Court?

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, Petitioners, vs. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, &c., Respondents.—This Court made an order directing the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin to order that, upon certain contingencies and conditions specified, the receiver of the respondents should deliver their road, "with all the appurtenances, rolling stock and other property" belonging to the road, to the petitioners. The mandate did not assume to determine what rolling stock belonged to to the road to be delivered, but left that question to be settled by the Circuit Court.

The Circuit Court made the order directed by the mandate, and the receiver delivered the eastern division of the road accordingly; but the respondents refused to deliver the rolling stock, according to the order and decree of the Court.

Thereupon, at the April term of that Court, 1866, the petitioners moved to attach the officers and directors of the St. Paul Company for contempt, in disobeying the order. This motion failed on a division of the Judges, and from that time to the present the respondents have withheld the greater part of the rolling stock, which it was directed to deliver to the petitioners, in disregard of the order of the Court made in pursuance of the mandate of this Court.

This Court is now moved, first, for a *mandamus* to compel the Circuit Court to enforce the mandate of this Court and its own decrees, in regard to the delivery of the rolling stock; and second, for an attachment against the officers of the St. Paul Company, as for a contempt of this Court, in disregarding the decrees of the Court below, made on a mandate from this Court.

The petitioners concede that one of these motions must be denied, but contend that one or the other of them must also be granted; and insist that the St. Paul Company and its officers are guilty of a contempt of this Court for which they may be punished here. When this Court decides a cause and remits it to the Court below with directions to make a certain order or decree, that order or decree when so made, is the order or decree of this Court, and disobedience thereto must be a contempt of this Court, "For when the decree of the Court below is either affirmed or reversed by the appellate Court, it becomes the decree of that Court." (Grier J. Corning vs. Iron Factory, 15 How, 466.) As the Circuit Court, upon the mandate, entered orders and a decree as this Court had directed, disobedience thereto by the respondents was clearly a contempt of that Court, and when the petitioners brought the fact to the notice of the Court, an attachment should have been issued. In such a case, an attachment is the only remedy a party has to enforce a decree. It must therefore be a proceeding the party is entitled to for that purpose; and to deny it in the proper case is to deny the party injured the only remedy he can have to enforce his adjudicated rights. Nor is an appeal from the refusal of the Court below to issue the attachment, the appropriate remedy; because on the appeal this Court could only adjudge the parties right, which it has already done; and the second mandate would be no more efficacious than the first. This Court directed the Court below to enter an order requiring the delivery of the rolling stock, on the payment to the respondents of the amount due. This order the Circuit Court entered. The petitioners paid the money and demanded compliance with the order. This was refused, and the refusal was clearly a contempt of the Circuit Court. An attachment then was applied for. This the Circuit Court refused. A *mandamus* is now applied for to compel the Circuit Court to perform this duty. In the Court below, on the application for attachment the respondents justified their disobedience, by the plea that they were the owners of the property, and that they received it from the Court, upon giving bond. To this the petitioners reply that even conceding that the respondents did own the property prior to giving their bond and receiving the same from the Court, that having obtained possession under an order of the Court, they are estopped for all the purposes of this motion, from setting up such prior title as an excuse for their disobedience to the subsequent order of the Court to deliver it to the petitioners. Numerous other reasons are also urged in support of the petition. There is also a motion argued herewith to dismiss an appeal in the case; also a motion to vacate a supersedeas; but the important feature of the case is the point reported.

The respondents reply to the motion for *mandamus*, that the mandate of this Court was obeyed. What is complained of here, is, not that the order directed by the mandate was not made, but that being made, it was not satisfactorily executed. The title of the parties to the rolling stock in dispute is not a question to be passed upon on this petition. The judgment of this Court on appeals that are to come up in the case cannot be reexamined by this petition, nor the direct issue of title in the cause be controlled by any incidental, collateral proceeding.

The power to punish contempt, as a power of self-protection, is one inherent in all Courts of record. It is discretionary always, specially declared so in the acts of Congress conferring it on the Federal Courts, and is essentially an exercise of judicial function, within the sound discretion of the offended Court. It was the peculiar jurisdiction of the Circuit Court to determine whether there had been a disobedience of its orders; and, if a disobedience, whether it called for the punitory process of the Court. The determination of the Circuit Court on the petition for contempt was an exercise of judicial power and discretion, conclusive, unless it be reversible, and reversed by a direct proceeding for that purpose, in an appellate Court. "On a *mandamus* a superior Court will never direct in what manner the discretion of an inferior tribunal shall be exercised; but they will, in a proper case require the inferior Court to decide," (Insurance Company vs. Heirs of Wilson, 8 Peters, 291, 304.) Other authorities were cited on this point.

The power to punish for a contempt is clearly the same at common law as that prescribed by the statute; so that in case it be held that the Federal Courts possess the power independent of the statute, it is still the same power; each Court to punish for contempts of its own authority.

Matt. H. Carpenter for petitioners, John W. Cory and E. G. Ryan for respondents.

Counterfeiters Convicted.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Smalley.

The United States vs. John Murphy.—The defendant herein was put on trial charged with uttering counterfeit $50 compound interest notes.

The evidence showed that in January, 1866, he sold to a man named Pritgood, who was really in the interest of the Government, on two different occasions a compound $50 interest note which was counterfeit, receiving for each of them $16 in good money. It was also testified that he offered to give up some counterfeit plates if he would be let off.

No testimony was offered for the defendant. His counsel urged the danger of convicting men on stool-pigeon evidence.

The Jury found the prisoner guilty.

For the Government, Mr. Bell; for defendant, Judge Stuart.

The United States vs. Richard Weeks.—The prisoner was indicted for uttering four $100 compound interest notes. The evidence against him showed that in February last a man named Treat, who had met the accused several times before, had conversations with him about furnishing counterfeit money; that he told him there was a man in town who wanted $100 bills, and Weeks made an appointment with him at the corner of Broadway and Houston-street. At that time Treat, with a man named Murray, met him there, and the three went to an ale-house near by, where he handed over four $100 bills and received from Murray $100 in good money.

Treat was corroborated by Murray, who added that after the transaction was concluded he told Weeks he would like to buy $4,000 or $5,000 of it, to which Weeks answered that he could get it as cheap of Treat as of him.

It appeared that Treat had been himself in prison, on a similar charge, but had been let out that he might assist the Government in discovering counterfeiters. The accused was not arrested until some months after the transaction.

No evidence whatever was offered for the defence, and the Judge left the question to the Jury whether they believed the witnesses for the Government, and after a brief absence they found the prisoner guilty.

For the Government, Mr. Courtney and Mr. Bell; for defendant, Mr. Spencer.

Collision—Steamer and Sailing Vessel—Act of Congress.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Betts.

J. G. W. Fincke vs. The Steamer Fairbanks.—This was a case of collision. The libelant was owner of the Bremen brig *Santiago*, and sued to recover the damages sustained by her in a collision with the *Fairbanks*, which occurred off the Highlands of New-Jersey about 11 P. M. on the 5th of June, 1864. The libel alleged that the brig was steering north by east, with her starboard tacks aboard, the wind blowing about a five-knot breeze from southeast; that the sea was smooth and the night tolerably bright; that the brig was in charge of a pilot; had her signal-lights set and a lookout kept; that the steamer was seen steering an opposite course; that the brig kept on her course and there was plenty of room for the steamer to have avoided her, but when a short distance off she starboarded her helm and, attempting to cross the bows of the brig, struck her with her starboard side and carried away her bowsprit and headgear, and damaged her to the amount of more than $1,000.

The answer denied the allegations of negligence on the part of the steamer, and averred that she did all in her power to avoid the brig, and that the collision was caused by negligence on the part of the brig, in that she had no lights set nor lookout kept, and did not keep on her course, but changed it to the eastward, and ran into the steamer, striking her square on her starboard side.

Held by the Court—That precaution was early taken in the Admiralty Court in this class of cases so to administer the rules of wisdom as to guard in some measure against the prepossessions, interest, partisanship and covert motives in the minds of litigants and witnesses tending to pervert the testimony given in this class of cases.

That this sentiment of precaution became so marked in all the Courts that the doctrine was long avowed that it was wiser and safer in respect to collision cases that the rules governing the navigation of vessels meeting on contrary courses, in the open sea, should be subject to absolute and inflexible rules of procedure, rather than to the discretion of the Trinity Masters, than to rely upon the naked assertions of competing witnesses upon estimates and conflicting opinions.

That Congress, not satisfied to place the determination of facts so critical to the rightful decision of nautical questions, springing at times out of a sudden collision at sea, upon the evidence of bystanders often given under excitement and imperfect knowledge of all the attendant circumstances, has judged safer and wiser to fix by statutory regulations peremptorily and positively the relative rights of steam and sailing vessels.

That the act of April 29, 1864, in relation to collisions at sea provides (Rule 15) that where a steamer and sailing vessel are proceeding in such a direction as to involve risk of collision, the steamer shall keep out of the way of the sailing vessel. This enactment furnishes that controlling certainty in the course of navigation which the usage and practice of the United States Supreme Court has for a series of years enjoined.

That in the collision between these two vessels it is not an open question to be tried upon testimony, whether the conduct of the steamer was rightful or excusable or not, inasmuch as her doings were in violation of the positive inhibition of the act of Congress. It was an act of blamable misconduct on the part of the steamer.

That as to the attempt of the steamer to justify this act as owing to the fault of the brig in failing to display a proper light, it not being then the brig, a foreign vessel, was bound by the general maritime law, to carry light at sea. (The Iron Duke, 2 W. Rob. 382. Flanders Man. Law, §275, N. Y.) And the testimony of the witnesses from the two vessels is directly in conflict on the question of fact.

That it being incumbant by positive law upon the steamer, knowing the position of the brig, and that she was proceeding within range of the direction of her own course, to keep out of her way, it would be irrelevant and idle to go into a minute calculation of the point pursued by the brig, and to attempt to establish from that, that her navigation was inaccurate and faulty, and the cause of the collision.

The statute adjudges the conduct of the steamer in that condition of the facts in relation to the brig, to be unjustifiable and culpable, and to throw upon her the whole responsibility for the damage.

Decree for libellant, with a reference to ascertain the damages.

For libellant, Messrs. Scudder and Carter; for respondent, Messrs. Benedict, Tracy & Benedict.

The Burglar-Proof Safe Trial—Important Charge of the Court—The Jury to Bring in a Sealed Verdict This Morning.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—DEC. 18.

Before Justice Barnard and a Jury.

Sanborn vs. Herring, et al.—This important case was submitted to the Jury yesterday, the testimony having been concluded when the Court adjourned on Monday. The trial has been rather a protracted one, and inasmuch as it is of a very grave character in its results, we have devoted as much space to it, from day to day, at the pressure on our columns would permit.

Mr. S. P. Nash summed up the case on behalf of the defendants, and was followed by Mr. Edmonds, for the plaintiff. Justice BARNARD then delivered his charge to the Jury. He began by stating the importance of the action. It was, he said, the first of its kind in this country, and the second that had ever been litigated in a Court of Justice anywhere on the globe. (A similar case was tried not long since in England.) The plaintiff here claimed something like $27,000. The Jury had listened with patience to the testimony, they should take the whole matter now into careful and deliberate consideration when they retired to the jury room. They should be in no hurry, but should weigh every thing well. On the result of their deliberations depended millions of money and the services of thousands of laborers; because no one hereafter would buy burglar-proof safes if they afford no more security against burglars than a dry goods box; and no men will be found willing to manufacture and sell safes if they are to be held responsible for all the money stolen by burglars operating on the most approved plan. Few cases were ever tried that were more important than this. This had been tried with very great care and ability on both sides. The Justice then recited portions of the testimony bearing upon the important points involved, and then enunciated the following law as applicable thereto:

There are three aspects in which this case must be considered:

First—Did defendants, well knowing that this safe was inadequate to resist burglars, falsely and fraudulently represent to the plaintiff that it was adequate?

Second—Did defendants warrant this safe to be burglar-proof, and accompany such warrantee with a false and fraudulent representation that it was adequate to resist burglars—they knowing at the time that it was not adequate?

Third—Did defendants merely warrant the safe to be burglar-proof without accompanying such warranty with any false or fraudulent representations?

In considering the first aspect you will bear in mind that although defendants hold themselves out to the world as being manufacturers of fire-proof and burglar-proof safes, yet there is nothing in their prospectuses or advertisements which holds out, or ought reasonably to lead any one to suppose that they held out, that the safes manufactured by them could not by any possibility be broken into by burglars; on the contrary, what they do hold out is simply that they have made the discovery of the arts and appliances employed by burglars, and of the best means of foiling such arts and appliances, thus strictly calling to their aid the most recent improvements in mechanics and chemistry, and that from such study they are enabled to construct safes which offer more or less resistance to the attacks of burglars, according to materials used in them and the mode of their construction.

To enable the plaintiff to recover, in this aspect of the case, you must find either that the safe was not constructed with the materials, of the workmanship, and in the mode usual in the constructing of safes of this kind; or that defendants knew that safes constructed like the one in question were no greater protection than a common iron box; or that the defendants' agent represented as a fact, and not as a mere opinion, that the one in question was the best that defendants made, he knowing it was not; or that defendants' agent represented as a fact, and not as mere opinion, knowing the truth to be otherwise, and with intent to deceive, that the safe in question could not by any means or under any circumstances be forced by burglars; and that plaintiff believed in and relied on such representations.

If you find any one of these matters, then I charge you, as matter of law, on this first aspect of the case, that defendants have been guilty of fraud and deceit in making the sale, and are liable for all loss plaintiff has sustained by reason of such fraud. If you find no one of these matters to be true, you will then pass to the third aspect of the case, skipping the second for reasons which I will mention hereafter. It may be well, however, to direct your attention to one of the evidence bearing on the point whether defendant's agent represented the safe to be the best that defendants made. The evidence shows that defendants manufactured several classes of safes, varying in price according as they were more or less capable of resistance. There is also evidence that plaintiff was shown all the various classes of safes, and chose the lowest priced, and of course the most inferior one. You will consider these matters in connection with the other evidence on this subject, and on what probability there is of defendant's agent having, under such circumstances, made this alleged representation.

In considering the point whether defendants' agent, knowing the fact to be otherwise, and with intent to deceive, represented that the safe could not by possibility be forced by burglars under any circumstances, and whether plaintiff believed in and relied upon such representations; you will consider the breadth of the proposition, and will ask yourself how is it possible for any sane man to believe for one moment that a safe has, can be, or ever will be constructed that will resist all burglars, under all circumstances, no matter how long they may work at it, or what tools they use. In connection with this consideration you will take in view the fact that defendants constructed various classes of safes, varying in price according as their powers of resistance were greater or less, thus showing that they regarded the capability of resistance not absolute, but only comparative. You will also take into view the evidence that plaintiff was shown the different classes of safes, thus informing him that the capability of resistance was comparative only, and not absolute. I think that upon all the evidence appertaining to this point, you will hardly find that this alleged false and fraudulent representation was made. However, it is a matter of fact for you to determine on all the evidence.

This is all I deem it necessary to say on the first aspect of the case. If under these instructions and the evidence, you find to be true any one of those matters which I have charged you might exist to enable the plaintiff to recover in this aspect, you will find a verdict for the plaintiff for $27,631 64. If you find no one of said matters to be true, you will then pass to the consideration of the third aspect.

It is unnecessary for me to remark, or for you to consider the second aspect, since to entitle the plaintiff to recover in this aspect, you must find in addition to a warranty, the existence of some of said matters which will entitle him to recover in the first aspect. Now, if in considering the first aspect, have found any such matter as would leave the case in plaintiff's favor; if you in considering that aspect have refused to find any such matter, you cannot find it in considering this aspect; so that in either sense the consideration of this aspect is unimportant.

In the third aspect of this case it is only necessary to entitle the plaintiff to recover, that there should be a warranty, or in other words a simple contract of guaranty. It is not necessary, in order to constitute a warranty, that the word warrant should be used; it is sufficient if the words used and acts done by the parties in making a sale are such as to show that both the seller and purchaser are, the one contracting to sell and the other to purchase a certain specified article. In such cases there is a warranty on the part of the seller that the article shall be such as he contracted to sell, unless the purchaser picked out and bought the article in his own judgment entirely. In considering the question whether the purchaser relied on his own judgment or not, neither the opportunity of inspection, nor the fact of inspection are controlling of the question, but only evidence touching it; and notwithstanding such inspection is had, the jury may find that the purchaser relied upon the representations of the seller and not on his own judgment, if all the facts and circumstances of the case satisfy them it was. Keeping these principles in view you will inquire, first, whether there was any warranty at all—and on this subject there is another principle of law to which I will hereafter advert—and if any, what the warranty was. If there is any warrantee at all, it must be one of the

On the 11th of August John Kelleher, of No. 132 Leonard-street, was in Vogel's lager-beer shop at No. 134, when a dispute arose as to whether the even numbers were all on one side of the street and the odd numbers all on the other side, no particular street being named. The landlord had an idea that his opinion should be law, he being landlord. Kelleher did not think that, as Vogel was a Dutchman, his opinion was entitled to any such consideration. Accordingly Hibernia and Holland went to war. Vogel, who represented the latter nationality, used a large cheese-knife, to the great prejudice of Kelleher's comfort, and cut him about the face, head and hands. Vogel was remanded for sentence.

A DOMESTIC WHO ANSWERED AN ADVERTISEMENT.

Rosa Matthews, who reads the news-paper regularly, responded to an advertisement recently, and was the lucky applicant. She soon ensconced herself in the family of Robert S. Anderson, No. 152 West Thirty-seventh-street, as the domestic of the establishment. On the 20th of October Mr. Anderson missed a number of articles of wearing apparel, all of the value of $52, and he charged Rosa with having stolen them, and invited her to accompany him to the Station-house. She accepted that invitation as readily as she had answered the advertisement in the organ which she usually patronized. On the way to the Station-house Mr. Anderson informed her that it would be better for her to confess the theft, that if she did not he would be very severe with her. Accordingly she confessed. When she came into Court, however, she said she was not guilty, and was put upon her trial. The Jury disagreed, and on the strength of the extorted confession she was discharged from custody.

AN ALLEGED JUNK THIEF ON TRIAL.

Terrence Keevan, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded not guilty and was put on trial. The only witness examined by the prosecution was Wm. A. Potter, who testified that he was watchman at Pier No. 18, East River; that on the 30th of October, at about a quarter past six o'clock, he was walking up the pier when he saw a bale of cotton ended; the bale was not piled with other bales on the pier; he saw some person there; he was about 30 feet from them when he first saw them; they had a boat in the dock close by the pier; there were two men in the boat which was tied by a small painter to the hauser of the steamer *Marion*; the boat lay between the *Marion* and a propeller; as he came up he saw them at the bale; they had cut four of the straps or straude which bound the bale; saw one of those in the boat; was within three feet of him; could see a person distinctly for thirty feet; was perfectly sure of the man; Brunot Effray was the other man; I shot him. The defence produced witnesses to prove an *alabi*. One of these testified that he had himself been arrested four times; was the keeper of a house from which he could not say what number of arrests had been made during the last eighteen months. Another witness swore that Keevan could not be the man who was seen by Mr. Potter, as he was in the habit of seeing him every night between 8 and 9 o'clock. The defence promised to show that the man in the boat was knocked overboard, and that he was subsequently picked up by a West-street junkman, who will testify that the man so picked up was not Keevan. The case is still on.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

John McCord, indicted for grand larceny on the charge of stealing a leather trunk of the value of $30 from William Fifer, No. 186½ West Thirty-first-street, on the 20th of November, was tried and acquitted.

Marianna Wilson, indicted for grand larceny of money, having on the 28th of September stolen $53 out of the lady's pocket of George W. Sharman, of No. 127 Wooster-street, was tried, convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Charles Meyer pleaded guilty of grand larceny, having on the 5th of December stolen from Augustus Vorck dry goods of the value of $34. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Algernon Tomb pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having stolen wearing apparel of the value of $55 from James Ekins, No. 113 Muiberry-street, on the 16th of May. He was remanded for sentence.

Mary Belloni pleaded guilty of grand larceny, having stolen from Mary A. Jordan, of No. 40½ St. Mark's-place, various articles of clothing of the value of $725, on the 12th of October. She was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Samuel Work, Jr., pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. He stole a wagon, harness and horse, all of the value of $750, from Samuel W. Andrews, of No. 157 West Forty-fourth-street, on the 5th of November. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the People.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY:

The People *vs.* Terrance Keevan, continued from 18th December.

The People *vs.* Thomas Murtha, burg ary and petit larceny.

The People *vs.* Wm. Gantez, Thos. Sullivan, burglary and petit larceny.

The People *vs.* George Brown, burglary and petit larceny.

The People *vs.* John Clark, burglary and petit larceny.

The People *vs.* Max Goltz, attempt at burglary.

The People *vs.* George Bauman, petit larceny.

The People *vs.* Wm. Carroll, Wm. Brady, receiving stolen goods.

The People *vs.* John Nolan, grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Frederick Winslow, grand larceny of money.

The People *vs.* John S. Sinnot, rape on child.

Cold Weather—The Poor and Petit Larceny—Carmen and Cartmen.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

Yesterday a heavy calendar was presented in the Court of Special Sessions. There were forty-five new cases for trial and seven wherein sentence had been suspended. Of the new cases twenty-three, or more than one-half, were for petit larceny. The increase in the number of offences of this character is attributable principally to the approach of cold weather. The unfortunate and almost helpless poor of this great City are enabled to get along with a tolerable degree of comfort during the warm months; but when the dreary and bleak Winter weather sets in, the increased demand made upon their slender purses to provide food, shelter, clothing and warmth for themselves and their little ones is greater than they can honestly meet, and hence hundreds are driven to commit a crime in order to supply themselves and their families with the actual necessaries of life. Such cases always command not only the sympathy of all spectators but bring forth many words of consolation, and not of almost starvation, but of the Court; and when the nature of the offence will admit of leniency, leniency is always shown. But often the sitting magistrate, however much he may be inclined to discharge the offender, finds it for the interest and comfort of the accused to send him or her for the Winter to one of the reformatory asylums provided for the City. Indeed, it not unfrequently happens that the culprit is the first to suggest such penalty, and the inference is that the offence with which the prisoner is charged was committed for the express purpose of being detected, in order that a comfortable home may be secured during the Winter months. Of the 28 cases of petit larceny tried yesterday, more than one-half were for the pilfering of clothing, shoes or bed-clothing. If our citizens would only bear in mind that the old cast-off clothing which lies unused and rotting about their houses would keep the chill blasts of Winter from many a shivering form, and by judicious donations distribute it among the suffering poor, hundreds of unfortunate persons who are now called upon to plead at the prisoner's bar, might be saved from the commission of crime; we are sure they would, at this holiday time, make many a heart glad, and call down upon themselves the blessings of the poor and the too strongly tempted.

Beside the petit larceny cases, there were nineteen for assault and battery, one for keeping a disorderly house, one for carrying a deadly weapon, one for indecent assault, and seven cases wherein judgment had been suspended.

RANSACKING HER BUREAU.

With all good housekeepers Monday last, notwithstanding the snow and sleet and slush, was washing day. Mrs. Mary McKenna, who lives in a tenement-house, is a good housekeeper, and consequently on Monday last was preparing her linen in an orderly manner for another week's wear. After having pounded, and soaped and blued, and rubbed and wrung, and splashed and spattered the clothing to her heart's content, and thereby rendered the house uninhabitable by the male portion of the family, Mrs. McKenna carried her damp and juicy clothing to the yard in rear of the premises to hang upon the line. Having completed this to her satisfaction, the lady returned to her room, and there found a villainous-looking German, named Belcher Hilderbrand, ransacking her bureau drawers, and evidently with an eye to her underclothing. The lady was very much frightened, but raised an alarm, and the would-be thief was pursued and captured by the neighbors. Hilderbrand was found guilty of an attempt to steal, sentenced to three months in the Penitentiary, and fined $25.

A SCHOOLMISTRESS IN COURT.

Miss Anna Beekman, a school teacher, appeared yesterday to prosecute a young girl, whom she charged with having stolen a pocket-book containing $25. The lady testified that while she was walking in Division-street a few days since she lost her wallet and money from her muff. She missed it almost immediately, and looking around, saw the defendant and another girl behind her, and the defendant was stooping down as if tying her shoe. Miss Beekman accused the girl of having h r money, and this being denied, the arrest of the girl followed. The evidence elicited on the trial failed to connect the defendant in any manner with the larceny, and as she showed a most excellent character, she was discharged.

A FAMILY DIFFICULTY.

Mr. Oscar W. Underbill is the youthful husband of the daughter of Samuel D. Combs, and lives at No. 781 Third-avenue. A few days ago a foreclosed chattel mortgage got into Mr. Underhill's house and walked off with his furniture. Shortly afterward, Mr. Combs and his son Samuel went to Mr. Underhill's rooms, and while the father held his son-in-law, the brother-in-law beat him severely. Young Combs plead guilty to the assault, but alleged as an excuse that his sister, Mrs. Underhill, had been severely beaten by her husband. The elder Combs denied participating in the assault, but showed by testimony that he was striving to separate the combatants. Both prisoners were found guilty, but sentence was suspended in the case of the elder Combs, while the younger Combs was remanded to prison for sentence.

FELONIOUS FLOUR DEALERS.

A case tried in the Sessions yesterday showed that there is in this City a number of grain and flour junk dealers, or, more properly speaking, receivers of stolen produce. These men are petty dealers in the business, occasionally offering for sale a barrel of flour or a few bushels of grain. They obtain their stock in trade by inducing the porters and clerks of larger dealers to abstract small qualities of flour and grain from their employers, for which they pay them about half price. Nicholas Deegan, who has been a porter for sixteen years in one establishment, was arraigned for an assault upon John Walsh. The evidence developed the fact that Walsh had tried to buy flour from the defendant, and also the sweepings of his employer's store. Deegan feeling insulted by such a proposition administered to the tempter a severe beating. Deegan was found guilty of the assault, and while the Court commended his uprightness, informed him that he had no right to strike the man. He was fined $20.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Mrs. Ann Moran, who appeared in Court with a weak, puny baby in her arms, was charged with keeping a disorderly house in the eighteenth Ward. Capt. Cameron testified that the saloon kept by the defendant was the resort of young thieves, who played cards and drank whisky all night, to the great annoyance of the neighbors. The woman represented that she was only trying to make a living by keeping her little place, and did not know the character of her customers. The Court found her guilty of the offence, but suspended sentence on condition that she should vacate the premises within a week. Capt. Cameron was instructed to see the order of the Court carried out.

THE STREET NUISANCE.

There is scarcely a person who makes a practice of riding in our street cars who has not been seriously annoyed by some sulky cartman or truck-driver, who gets possession of the track in front of the car, and refuses to leave it. The time thus lost by passengers is a fruitful source of vexation and profanity. Herman Bush was charged with an assault upon Thomas B. Mitchell. Bush, who is a cartman, was driving in the railroad track in Grand-street, and when car came near him he refused to make room for a it to pass, but grinned defiance at both the conductor and driver, who remonstrated with him. Mr. Mitchell, the conductor, after submitting to the delay for two or three blocks, jumped off his car and took Bush's horse by the head, and tried to turn him from the track. Thereupon Bush jumped off his cart and assaulted the conductor. He not only received as good punishment as he gave, but was given over to a policeman. Bush was found guilty of the assault and fined $10.

ROBBED IN A DANCE HOUSE.

John Meyers, a colored sailor, a native of and just arrived from the West Indies, appeared as complainant against Joseph Warner, also colored, whom he charges with having stolen a silver watch from him. The complainant, while "seeing the elewphant," strayed into a dance-house where colored people assemble. While there a rush was made upon him by some of the inmates, and during the jam his watch was stolen. He raised a row about his loss and finallythad Joseph arrested. It was shown that while another man stole the watch, the defendant assisted in the jamming and abetted the escape of the thief. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

A PUGNACIOUS CARTMAN.

A mortal enmity appears to exist between car-drivers and cart-drivers. Whenever an opportunity occurs for one to annoy the other he is sure to do it, and fights and rows are the consequence. Jonn Johnson, a cartman, while driving through the street, ran into the team attached to a street-car driven by John Hoffman. Hoffman jumped down to get the cartman's number, when a war of words commenced, Johnson finally seized a rung from his cart and chased Hoffman upon, into, through and off his car, striking him with it upon the shoulder as he was about to step into the street again. A Policeman then took Johnson into custody, and after trial yesterday he was fined $25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Petit Larceny.—Frank Duff, remanded; James Morton and James Prime, remanded; William Martin, Penitentiary 2 months; Michael Collins, Penitentiary 3 months; William O'Conner, $30; Frank Murphy, 3 months Penitentiary; John Sheehan, Penitentiary 1 month; Thomas Bailey, Penitentiary 3 months; John Smith, House of Refuse; Lewis Walker, Penitentiary month.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales from 10 to 12 at the Stock Exchange

—DEC. 18, 1866.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '74..R.			300 Butler Coal	b10	19¼
1st Dividend.		102	700 Erie Railroad		74⅛
15,000 U. S. 6s, '81....C.		112¼	500 do		74⅛
3,000 U. S. 6s '81....R.		113½	100 do	s30	73⅜
7,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65			500 do		74
New Issue.....		108⅝	1500 do		74⅛
113,000 do.		108⅜	100 do	b30	74⅛
2,000 N. Y. St. 5s, Bounty			300 do	s3	74
4,500 U.S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	R.	104⅛	100 M. S. & N. I.		83
2,000 Tr. Notes, 7-10s.		99⅝	500 do		82⅞
Sec. Ser.....		105⅛	100 do	s10	82⅞
10,000 Mo. 5s, issued to			10 Mich. Cen. R		113⅝
Pacific R.....		92	200 do		113⅝
15,000 do		92⅝	100 do	b60	113⅝
5,000 Mich. So. & N. Ind.		96	100 do	b5	113
15,000 C. N. W. Con.			200 Cleve. & Pitts		91⅜
Conv. Bds		84	200 do		91⅜
15,000 Ohio & M. Cer.		26⅞	800 do		91⅛
12,000 do		30	200 do		91⅛
45,000 do.		26⅞	100 Chi. & N. W		54⅛
15 Fourth N. Bk		110½	100 do		54⅛
80 Amer. Ex. Bk		114⅜	1268 Chi. & N.W.P		80
25 West. Dis. Tel. Com-			300 do		80⅛
Extension		97	200 do		80
50 West. U. Tel		49	200 do	c	79⅞
500 Reading R	s30	111⅛	600 Clev. & Tol. R		1-4⅞
5 do	s10	111⅛	200 do		80
100 Bos. Water P		30⅛	700 do		115
100 do		30⅜	200 do		115⅛
100 do		30⅜	1400 do		114⅛
20 do		31	200 do		115⅛
200 do		31⅛	2800 do		115⅜
200 do		31⅛	11 0 do		115⅞
100 Atlantic S.S. Co		10	300 Chic. & R. I		105⅛
80 Union Nav. Co		105	100 do		105⅛
25 So. Amer. Nav. & Marine R		112⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & C		107⅛
600 do		113	100 do		107⅛
20 Pac. Mail S. Co		171⅜	400 do		107⅛
300 N. Y. Central		112⅝	600 do		107⅛
100 do		112	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr		69
500 do		112⅛	100 Tol., W. & W	b15	45
100 do		s30	112		

SECOND BOARD—FROM 12 TO 4 O'CLOCK.

5,000 U. S. 6s, '81....C.		112⅛	100 Reading R		111⅛
20,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C. '62		107⅛	40 do		111⅛
1,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C. '64		106⅜	500 do		111⅛
1,000 do		106⅜	200 do		111⅛
25,000 U.S.5s,10-40s...C.		100⅝	200 do		111⅛
5,000 do		100	300 do	d-d	1-6⅜
2,000 Tr. Notes, 7.3-10s.			700 do		107
Sec. Ser....		105⅛	100 Mich. Cen	b30	113⅛
67,000 Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue		93	100 do		113
108,000 Mo. 6s		93	200 do		112
17,000 Penn. St. 6s. N		99½	300 T., W. & W. R		44⅛
10,000 do		99½	100 do	b30	44⅛
5,000 do		99½	100 do		44⅛
5,000 Tenn. 6s	x-o	68⅜	300 Mich. S. & N. I		82⅜
5,000 do		68⅜	100 do	b3	82
5,000 N. Car. St. 6s	x-o	50	100 do		82⅜
10,000 N. C. St. 6s	N.	50½	100 do		82⅜
3,000 N.Y. Cen. 7s, '76		105⅜	1630 do		82⅜
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87		99	100 Ill. Cent. R		113⅛
4,000 do		94	200 Clev. & Pitts R		91
30,000 O. & M. C		29⅜	100 do		91⅛
70,000 do		29⅜	200 do		90⅞
5,000 P., Ft. W. & Cn. 1st		102	30 Chic. & N. W. P		79⅞
2,000 Mich. So. & N. Ind.		95⅜	300 do		79⅛
4,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M		101⅜	200 do		79⅛
18 West. U. Tel. Extension		96¼	100 do		79⅛
500 West. U. Tel		49	100 do		79⅛
100 do		48⅞	300 do	b10	79⅛
100 do		48⅞	600 Chic. & N. W		53⅞
200 Wilkes. Coal		63	600 Cleve. & Tol		115⅞
300 do		63⅛	800 do		116
300 Butler Coal		1-4	400 do		116⅛
500 do		18⅞	600 do		116⅛
200 Boston W. P		31⅛	400 do		116⅛
200 do	b30	31⅛	200 do		116⅜
100 do		31⅛	800 do		117⅛
100 At. Mail St. C		109	1250 Chic. & N. W		53⅞
100 Cum. Coal P		67	100 do		105⅛
100 N. Y. Cen		112	200 do		105⅛
200 do		111⅞	200 do		105⅛
100 do		111⅞	400 P. F. W. & C		107⅛
100 Erie Railroad		73⅝	200 do		107⅛
100 do		73⅞	200 do		107
100 do		74	200 do		107⅛
100 do		74⅛	100 Mil. & St. P		52⅜
300 do		74⅛	200 Chi. & Alt. R		116⅛
700 do		74⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr		68½
700 do		74⅛	110 Central Coal		20
200 do	b30	74⅛	200 Union Nav		105⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200 Union Nav. Co		105⅛	400 Clev. & Tol		115
400 do		105⅛	200 do	b3	115
800 do		105	200 do	b60	115⅛
300 N. Y. Cen		112	400 do		115⅛
200 do	b20	112⅛	100 Chi. R. I. & P		104⅞
1100 do	b3	112	300 do		105⅛
800 do		111⅞	100 do	b10	105⅛
3100 Erie Railroad		74	200 do	s3	105⅛
600 do		74⅛	100 do		105⅛
300 do	b3	74⅛	100 do	b5	105⅛
800 do	s3	74	800 Chi. & N. W		54⅜
300 do	b10	74⅛	200 do		54⅜
100 Hud. R. R	x-d	122	200 do	b3	54⅜
100 do		122⅜	600 do	b3	54⅜
500 Reading R		111⅛	200 do	b10	54⅜
8.0 do		111⅜	200 do	s3	54⅜
500 do	s3	111⅜	1300 do	s3	54⅜
400 do	s3	111⅜	400 Chic. & N. W. Pr		80
1100 West. U. Tel		48⅜	100 do	b30	80⅛
100 Mich. Cen		113	2200 do	b3	80⅛
3200 M. S. & N. I		83⅛	2400 do		80⅛
600 do	b5	83⅛	900 do		80⅜
300 do	b10	83⅛	100 do	s10	79⅞
400 do	s3	83⅛	800 do	c	80
800 do	b3	83⅛	500 do	b3	80⅛
200 Ill. Cen. R		1-8⅝	500 do	s10	79⅞
900 Clev. & P. R		91	600 P., F. W. & C		107⅛
400 do	s3	91⅛	100 Mil. & St. P	b10	52⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Boston W. P		31⅛	500 Reading R		112
100 Cum. Coal		67⅛	150 Ill. Cen. R		113⅛
800 do		67⅛	100 do		113⅛
200 do		67⅛	400 Clev. & Pitts		91⅛
200 do	b3	67⅛	400 Cleve. & Tol		116⅜
200 do		67⅜	800 do		116⅜
100 do	b10	67⅜	400 do	b3	116⅜
100 Butler Coal Co		19⅛	800 Chi. R. I. & P		105⅛
100 do	b3	19⅛	2800 do	c	105⅛
100 Union Nav. Co		105⅜	300 do	b10	105⅜
200 do		105⅜	400 do		105⅜
200 do		105⅜	1200 do	c	105⅜
100 do		105⅜	800 do		105⅜
100 do	b5	105⅜	400 do	s3	105⅜
1800 Erie		73⅜	1250 Chic. & N. W		53⅝
2000 do	s3	73⅜	800 do		54
400 do	b10	73⅜	1100 do		53⅞
3400 do		73⅜	400 do	b10	54
600 do	b5	73⅝	300 do	b3	54
2200 do		74	600 do	s3	53⅞
400 do	b10	74⅛	1100 Chi. & N. W. P		79⅜
300 N. Y. Cen		111⅜	300 do	s5	79
100 do	s10	111⅜	800 do		79⅛
400 Mich. S. & N. I		82⅜	200 do	b10	79⅛
200 do	b3	82⅜	400 do	b3	79⅝
200 do	s10	82⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & C		107⅛
400 do	b5	82⅜	100 Mil. & St. P		52⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 Butler Coal		19⅛	200 N. Y. Cen		111⅜
200 do		20	100 do	s15	111⅜
300 At. Mail S. Co		108	100 do		111⅜
200 Union Nav. Co		105⅜	400 M. So. & N. I		82⅜
600 do		105⅜	200 do		82⅜
100 do		105⅜	300 do	s3	82⅜
100 West. U. Tel		48⅛	200 do	b3	82⅜
300 do		48⅜	1200 Chic. & N. W. P		79⅜
100 do		48⅜	600 do	b3	79⅜
100 Mariposa Pref		31⅜	1600 do	b30	79⅛
400 Erie R.		74	400 do	b3	79⅜
1500 do	s10	73⅝	1200 Cleve. & Tol		117⅛
100 do		73⅝	200 do		117⅛
300 do	b4	73⅝	800 do	b30	117⅛
200 do	b15	74	400 do		117⅛
200 do	b3	74	1500 do		117⅜
800 Reading R	x-d	108⅛	400 do	b10	105⅛
500 do	s3	106⅝	200 Chi. R. I. & P		105⅛
200 do	b15	106⅞	100 do	b15	105⅛
500 do	b3	106⅞	400 Chi. & N. W		53⅝
40 do	s5	106⅞	800 do		53⅝
500 do	s10	106⅜	200 P. F. W. & C	s3	107
200 do	b10	106⅜			

The sales of Gold to-day were at rather easier prices than on Monday. The market opened at about 138¼@138 ₱ cent., and business was subsequently done at a slight fraction under 138 ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were not strong. The rates were held pretty steady, but the demand was not active, and the Cable news from the other side, received about the hour of noon, induced a willingness on the part of some of the Bankers to draw short sight on London at 110@110½ ₱ cent. Some Treasury Bills on BARING BROTHERS were sold at 110 ₱ cent. The 60-day rates were 109½@109⅝ ₱ cent. On Paris, 60 days f.5.15½, short sight f.5.12½ to the dollar. The business altogether for the Boston steamer mail, which closed this afternoon, was only to a moderate amount. Some considerable settlements may have been made of East and West India credits on the basis of 109½ on London.

The rate for Money to the Brokers, at call, being fairly established at 6 ₱ cent., and the speculation on the Stock Exchange active, there was fair employment for Money to-day at the going rate. The great dealers in the Public Funds were tendered balances at 5 ₱ cent. The market now works with much steadiness and increasing confidence, and the prediction is indulged of a 5 ₱ cent. rate, as the rule of the street, by, or soon after, the New-Year.

The Public Funds are a fraction firmer than yesterday, and there is a good demand for nearly all descriptions with the prominent dealers on Wall-street. The offerings at the Stock Exchange Board are quite moderate, and seven-eighths of the business in the Gold-bearing Stocks and in the 7.30 ₱ cent. Currency Loans, is, to all appearances, done through such dealers as JAY COOKE & Co., VERMILYE, FISK & HATCH, &c.

The Stock Exchange speculation was again active. The regular Board have adopted the plan of continuous sessions from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. This was done by resolution passed on Monday. The first experiment to-day worked indifferently. The Board is held on the second floor of the Stock Exchange Building, and although the rules have been liberalized in the last six or twelve months as to admission to the lobby, the real outside market for Stocks, in which the members of all the Boards can mingle with each other and with the outside subscribers to the Long Room, is of easier access, down stairs, on the ground floor of the Exchange in this Long Room, fronting on Broad-street. The attempt, therefore, to keep the Brokers of the regular New-York Stock Exchange in their own Board Room, in the expectation of forcing or inducing orders to be executed in that Room exclusively, is likely to provo a failure. If the new order was designed to effect or diminish the business of the Open Board of Brokers, as well as the transactions of the Long Room, the failure of the experiment will, we think, prove even more emphatic. It will be noticed from the official lists of sales that the sales after 12 o'clock at the regular Stock Exchange Board and up to 4 o'clock P. M. are now consolidated. The early Board sales are reported from 10 A. M. to the hour of noon.

The Railways were generally advanced over the sales of Monday. The speculation in Erie, Reading, Michigan Southern, New-York Central, Toledo and the Northwest Stocks was very spirited. Toledo ran up to 117¾ ₱ cent., Northwest Preferred to 80½ ₱ cent., and Reading to 107 ₱ cent. ex-dividend, the Dividend being equal to 5.35 ₱ cent. at the present rate of the Scrip. The Shareholders have the option to taking the Dividend 5 ₱ cent. in cash or the same rate in Scrip; but all Dividends undrawn after 90 days will be paid exclusively in cash. On the Miscellaneous Shares there was a further rise of 2 ₱ cent. on Atlantic Mail; Cumberland Coal recovered 1@1½, and there was some activity in Butler Coal Company at an advance to 19¼@19⅝ per cent. The Border State Bonds were higher and active for Missouris, firm for Tennessees, and weak on North Carolinas.

At 5 o'clock there was less buoyancy in the Railways than early in the day, though the speculation continued active. The following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. The Public Funds advanced to 107⅜@107⅝ for the 5-20s of 1862 on the higher quotation from London, and other descriptions were firm. The Gold Room closed weaker than yesterday:

	Mon	Tues		Mon	Tues
U. S. 10-40s	96¾	96⅞	Northwest	54⅞	55⅛
U. S. 5-20s	107⅜	107⅝	N. West Pref	79⅜	79⅞
U. S. 7.30s	105⅞	106⅛	Rock Island	104⅜	106
N. Y. Central	112	113⅜	Fort Wayne	107	107⅛
Erie	73⅝	74⅜	Cumb'land Coal	66	68
Hudson	121	121¼	Quicksilver	45	45
Reading	111⅜	*108⅜	W. U. Telegraph	48⅞	48⅜
Mich. Southern	82⅜	82⅜	Mariposa Pref	31⅛	31⅜
Illinois Central	113	117⅜	Ohio Certificates	129⅜	29⅛
Pittsburg	91⅛	91	American Gold	138⅜	137⅛
Tennessee 6s	69⅜	69⅜	Bills on London	108⅞	109⅜

*Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Nassau	105
Manhattan	133	Shoe and Leather	113
Merchants'	110	Continental	102
City	190	Commonwealth	111
Commerce	115	Atlantic	105
Ocean	103	Impt'rs. & Traders	115
American Exchange	113	Fourth National	110¼
Metropolitan	120	Ninth National	118
East River	100		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.. R Est	85	Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	86	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	87⅞
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	104	Cons. 7 ₱ c. conv	82½
Erie 1st mort. 7s '78	100	Del. L. & W. 1st M	93
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77.	95	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	70
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869.	102¾	N. J. Centra. 2d M	100
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1873..	99	Pitts., F. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101½
Harlem 1st M. '66-'72..	96	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97½
Harlem Mort. & Sk'g. F.	100	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	91
Harlem 3d mort. '68..	98	Chi. & Alton Inc	90
Mich. Cen. 8 pc. 1865-'72	106	Chi. & Alton 1st M	84
Chi., R. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st M.	111½	Joliet & Chic. 1st M	100
Ind. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875	104½	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	70
Alton & T. H. 1st M	92½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94

The Gold Exchange Bank has already relieved the Associated Bank Clearing-house of a large share of the daily exchanges or clearings of Bank checks. Last week the clearings for the week averaged $92,691,805 per day, as against $107,885,961 per day the previous week. We look for a much larger saving through the Gold Exchange Bank in the way of check drawing, check certification and clearings than $15,000,000 per day on the accounts of Gold Brokers alone. To-day $72,000,000 of gross settlements were made, and the resulting balances only $6,000,000. Could the Stock Exchange Brokers mutually arrange something like the same machinery for clearing their daily contracts and regular sales and deliveries of the leading Railway and other Stocks speculated in at the different Boards, a further important reduction of labor at Bank as well as in their own offices would be effected. And in thus bringing down the volume of Bank machinery from six or eight hundred millions per week to about one-fourth these enormous figures, the credit of the accounts of the Brokers at Bank would be benefited and the money market subject to less disturbance in active seasons on the Stock Exchange and in the Gold Room. The Gold Brokers are now astonished that the great convenience of clearing their daily contracts through a Bank or common office of their own was not resorted to several years ago. It would have saved a good many robberies, several frauds and a world of trouble.

The Chicago and Northwestern Road earned in the

Second week in December, 1866	$159,564
Same week in 1865	139,590
Increase	$19,974

The week's Exports from this port of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the currency value of $4,095,672. Included in the exports have been 8,517 bales Cotton, of the value of $1,474,479.

Ten days ago, there was published in the *Financial Chronicle*, the following on the manifest discrepancies in the reports of receipts of Produce, by way of the Hudson River, and of the tows started from Albany for this port:

"1. An Albany paper calls attention to the fact that the shipments by tows from that city down the Hudson, are much greater than the receipts reported at this market from that direction. 2. An explanation seems to be called for, and it is found in the fact that a considerable portion of the shipments from Albany are to other markets—going through the Morris and Essex Canal to Philadelphia and markets in that direction. 3. Beside a large quantity is laden on board schooners, which, on reaching this city, proceed to various New-England ports. 4. This sort of business has been much larger this season than formerly, and one result, as developed already, is a larger stock of flour in Boston than here. We referred some weeks since to the unusual supplying of the Eastern trade direct from the West, as the cause of dullness in this market. 5. The neglect of the Albany reporter to make up properly his record of such clearances, causes an apparent discrepancy, which the above explanation will solve. 6. Our reports of cargoes received here are verified daily, by returns in Canal Collector's office at this city, and they are the same as those sent to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany. We are aware that the statistics of the commerce of this port have been very imperfectly given; and it has been the effort of the *Chronicle* to remedy the defects."

To this the editor of the Albany *Argus* (the Albany paper referred to) replies thus:

"1. The Albany paper referred to is the *Daily Argus*. 2. That some portion of the shipments hence by the tows, during the barley season, for instance, go to other markets is true. But of the shipments hence of Barley but a very small per centage goes to Philadelphia. Of the shipments of other grain by tows to Philadelphia or in that direction, the quantity has been unimportant. The shipments by the Rondout tows, which are separate and distinct from the regular lines, are not included in the figures given as 'shipments by tows.' 3. The idea here advanced is rather ludicrous. Does the writer of the above article suppose that the fleets of schooners that leave this port for the East are towed to New-York by our lines of steam tugs? It would seem so; or why seek to mix up their cargoes with those of barges and canal boats, which alone furnish the figures for the 'shipments by tows.' 4. For the causes of the increase in the receipts of flour at Boston from the West, without paying tribute to New-York on that article, it would seem that the editor of the *Financial Chronicle* ought to be better posted than it is evident he is. The flour certainly is not sent hence by vessels to Boston. But how about the shipments of flour by propellers from Athens? A paper claiming to occupy so prominent a position as the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19, 1866.

Amusements this Evening

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "OURS." Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Miss Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, &c.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Edwin Booth in his two characters, RUY BLAS and PETRUCHIO.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD. Leading characters by Mr. George Jordan and Miss Rose Eytynge.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Parisian Fancy Spectacle, CENDRILLON. Characters by Miss Eliza Newton, Mrs. W. Gomersal, Mrs. M. Wilkins, Miss L. Ocie, Miss Alicia Macdeville, Miss S. A. Hinckley, Miss Annie Yeamans, Mrs. H. Bland, &c.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, TRUE TO THE CORE; Or, FLASH OF FIRE, and Les Deux Fugitifs. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, DYING FOR LOVE. EVENING at 7½, KABRI; or THE WOODEN SHOEMAKER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mlle. DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, THIRD MORNING CONCERT.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND CLASSIC, SACRED AND POPULAR CONCERT.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK, HOTEL D'AFRIQUE, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. THE MAN IN BLACK. TWO POMPEYS, MANLY ART, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY—EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner Grand and Crosby sts.
THIS EVENING, GREAT MASONIC FAIR in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund.

PUBLIC HALL,
Corner 23d-st. and Broadway.
THIS DAY and EVENING, GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR, in aid of the maintenance and education of the destitute children of our soldiers and sailors.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,
28th and 29th sts., between Lexington and 3d ave.
THIS EVENING, GRAND FAIR AND FESTIVAL, with PROMENADE CONCERT.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Artist Fund Society.

DERBY FINE ART GALLERY,
No. 625 Broadway.
THIS DAY, ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF FRENCH PAINTINGS.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,
No. 618 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History. LECTURES UPON THE MICROSCOPE.

CLINTON HALL,
Astor-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, VALENTINE VOUSDEN. THE UNITY OF NATIONS.

CONTINENTAL HALL,
8th-av., corner 38th-st.
THIS DAY, FAIR and FESTIVAL of the Reformed Dutch Church.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH,
West 21st-st., east of 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LECTURE BY BAYARD TAYLOR, "AMERICAN LIFE."

FIFTH-AV. SKATING PARK,
58th to 59th-sts.
THIS DAY, commencing at 2 o'clock, GRAND CONCERT by Dodworth's Band.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have dispatches by Cable to the 18th inst.

The Message of President JOHNSON, which has just been received in full in Europe, is commented on at length by the London Press. It is argued that Mr. JOHNSON rather weakens the strength of the *Alabama* claims by his position in regard to the Fenians.

A bill for the Confederation of British America has been agreed on and will be presented to Parliament for confirmation.

Cardinal ANTONELLI has explained to Minister KING'S satisfaction the position of the Pope in regard to the Fenians and Canada.

France is strengthening her frontier fortifications, and M. MOUSTIER is about to leave the Cabinet.

Austria is about to try a scheme of general reconstruction for her various nationalities.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. SUMNER presented the memorial of the Union League of Norfolk, Va., for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Virginia, and the appointment of Judge UNDERWOOD as Governor. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. Mr. TRUMBULL presented a memorial of white loyalists of Louisiana, asking for the overthrow of the existing State Government there, and the establishment of a Provisional Government instead. The memorial is signed by Gov. WELLS and other prominent persons. Mr. TRUMBULL spoke at some length on the subject. The Nebraska bill was then taken up.

In the House, Mr. BRANDEGEE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the facts connected with the destruction by fire of the war steamer *New Ironsides*, on the night of the 15th of December. The Committee on the Pacific Railroad reported back adversely the Senate bill of last session, granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Placerville, California, to the most feasible point of intersection with the Pacific Railroad in Nevada; which was laid on the table. Mr. PRICE, from the same Committee, reported back, with sundry amendments, the House bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Puget's Sound, or Admiralty Inlet, in Washington Territory, to the Columbia River. The amendments were agreed to. The House went into Committee of the Whole, and proceeded to the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill.

GENERAL NEWS.

It is stated that the Government Detectives are as yet unable to ascertain the present whereabouts of L. LAD, the tavern-keeper at Surrattsville, who gave evidence in the assassination case, and subsequently left Virginia. He is now wanted to give his testimony in the case of JOHN H. SURRATT. GEORGE WILKMAN, another witness, has also disappeared, although he held a public office as deputy clerk.

The advertised sale of the One Million Loan Bonds at New-Orleans yesterday proved a failure. No bids were received, owing, it is said, to the fact that the law prohibits the sale of these securities at less than par, together with the unsettled condition of political affairs. It is understood that the Board of Levee Commissioners will go on with the work of repairing the levees, notwithstanding the failure of the loan.

Prof. HENRY VETHAKE, for many years Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Philadelphia on Sunday last, aged 75 years. He filled, during the closing years of his life, the post of Professor in the Polytechnic College. He was born and educated in Europe. On his arrival in this country he filled a position as Professor of Mathematics, first in Princeton College and next in Dickenson College, from which he passed to a corresponding Professorship in Philadelphia. He was the author of an interesting work on "The Principles of Political Economy," published in the year 1838.

Last week, at St. Albans, Vt., two Irish boys, one about six years old and the other ten or twelve years of age, got into a boyish fight, and the smaller of the two received some injury. At about midnight he died.

We are assured that the report which is going the rounds of the Press respecting a "disgraceful fight," said to have occurred at the Congregational Church in Salisbury, Conn., is destitute of foundation in truth.

The records of Salisbury prison have been found. They contain the names of over 2,000 Union prisoners who were reported missing. The records are at the Death and Burial Bureau, Washington.

The Fenians of Cambridge have engaged the City Hall for the purpose of celebrating a grand Fenian victory which they expect soon to hear of per Atlantic Cable.

A reward of $200 has been offered for information respecting the whereabouts of LOUIS FOX, the billiard-player, of Rochester, no tidings of him having been received by his friends.

A safe belonging to the United States Express Company was robbed of $62,500 near Lexington, Mo., a few days since, it is supposed by bushwhackers.

LOCAL NEWS.

Shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the rear of the New Bowery Theatre, and in a short time afterward the edifice was completely destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is generally supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as according to the stage manager's statement, no fire should have been in the building at the time. The building was the property of JAMES R. WHITING, and was valued at $75,000, upon which, it is said, there is little or no insurance. The contents, valued at $50,000, belonged to J. W. LINGARD, and were totally destroyed. The insurance upon this loss is said to be very light. Three frame shanties on Elizabeth-street were completely demolished by the falling walls, while serious injury was inflicted upon other adjacent buildings by fire and water. The total loss will probably reach $200,000, upon which there is only a small insurance.

GUIDO FURMAN, a Sanitary Inspector in the employ of the Board of Health, was arrested yesterday and conveyed before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with receiving bribes from several parties, to whom, in consideration thereof, he is said to have guaranteed protection in cases where complaints have been made to the Board against them. A man, giving the name of DANIEL DE WINN, (which, by the way, is said to be only an *alias*,) and who is charged with having conspired with FURMAN to extort $300 from a party against whom complaint had been entered, was also arraigned. Both were admitted to bail. The examination was set down for Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

The trial of the libel suit of MAX MARETZEK *vs.* the *Sunday Mercury*, for $20,000 damages, for an article published in that paper in 1863, libeling the opera under the management of plaintiff, was commenced in the Supreme Court yesterday before Judge MONELL and a jury. The defendants undertake to justify by proving the truth of the libel. The examination of witnesses was not concluded at the adjournment of the Court, and the trial will be continued to-day.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE over the body of PATRICK FARRELL, the burglar who was shot by Officer KASS on Sunday last while attempting to escape. Considerable evidence was elicited during the investigation which resulted in the Jury finding a verdict exonerating the officer from all blame in the premises, he having committed the act while discharging his duty. The deceased bore an unenviable character while living.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, MARIANNI WILSON, MARY BELLOLI and SAMUEL WORK, Jr., were sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months, for grand larceny. CHAS. MEYER was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. The trial of TERENCE KEEVAN, for grand larceny, was commenced and will be continued to-day.

The case of the People *vs.* FRANCIS VILA SAGARO was continued in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, yesterday before Judge LOTT. The prisoner is charged with three counts, which imply that he was either principal or accessory to the murder of Don JOSE GARCIA OTERO, Nov. 22, 1865, in the City Park of Brooklyn.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, and unanimously confirmed the nominations of Mr. GEO. W. MCLEAN for Street Commissioner, and Mr. JOHN W. BRADLEY for President of the Croton Board. The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. A number of resolutions for the increase of salaries were referred. The salaries of Court attendants were fixed at $1,200 per annum. The Board adjourned to Monday next.

Coroner GAMBLE continued the inquest in the Compton House disaster yesterday afternoon, examining one witness only, when the investigation was further postponed until this morning, at 11 o'clock. The evidence adduced was unimportant.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday by the Supreme Court, Justice BARNARD presiding, in the action entitled Amanda E. Trimble *vs.* William J. Trimble.

There was rather less activity in Domestic Produce yesterday, especially in Breadstuffs, owing in part to the advanced prices claimed by holders. At the close the market for Flour, Grain and Provisions was less buoyant. Foreign Merchandise was in better request. Moderate Freight engagements were reported.

The aggregate number of beef cattle received at all the yards during the past week is 6,438. Beef cattle, on the whole, are really no higher than they were one week ago. There was a large number of extras offered, and some of them were held at 21c. @22c. ₱ lb., net weight. But there is no assurance that there were any sold for more than 20c. ₱ lb., net weight. Good fair beeves were sold for 15c.@16c. ₱ lb. Thin steers and rough oxen at 11c.@12c. The arrivals of milch cows number only 67. Trade is dull and prices low. Calves are unusually light, numbering only 597 for the weekly supply. The best sold for 13c.; poor ones for 8c.@10c. ₱ lb., live gross weight. Sheep and lambs were heavy, there being 26,403 for week. Most of the sales were made at 6c.@7c. ₱ lb., live gross weight. A few extras sold for 10c.@11c. ₱ lb. Swine are heavy; sales slow and prices low. The number for the week is 17,987. The best hogs sell for 7¼c.@7¾c. ₱ lb., live gross weight. Common hogs, 7c., live weight, or 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb., dressed.

BUNCOMBE AT A DISCOUNT.—We thought it an excellent sign when Congress rounded off each sentence of a buncombe speech delivered the other day, with "peals of laughter," "derisive laughter," etc. As the orator warmed to his work, so did the members warm to theirs, and he wound up his "eloquent oration" amid cacchinatory explosions which the presiding officer found it impossible to suppress. We should augur still better for the House if we knew certainly that it was not the political positions of Mr. JACK ROGERS which were laughed at so much as his rhetorical flights. We are pained to have something like a doubt in this matter; and our doubt is based on the fact that a speech of equally aquiline rhetoric with that of Mr. ROGERS, but delivered by a member of the majority party a short time ago, was not saluted with any such peals of laughter as were echoed to us by telegraph while Mr. ROGERS was in action. Now, we do not think a party matter ought to be made of this. It is altogether too good and too hopeful a thing to be employed in that way. It ought to be used by the House as a weapon of defence, and also of offence, against all assaults of buncombe, come from whatever quarter they may. We feel assured it would be more effective than anything heretofore discovered or thought of. We have certainly not, of late, had anything like the amount of Congressional buncombe we used to have in other days; but we believe that the agencies put in force against ROGERS might, if properly employed, quickly result in destroying the nuisance altogether.

Confused Politics of our Politicians.

The discussions in the Senate upon the District of Columbia Franchise Bill show what a confusion exists in the minds of our public men as to some of the principles supposed to be fundamental in our free institutions. In regard to what is sometimes called the "right" and other times the "privilege" of the elective franchise, opinions were put forth by political leaders as widely different as though nothing whatever about it had yet been settled. Senator BROWN, of Missouri, for example, gave the extreme expression of *universal* suffrage in the remark that he "*did not recognize the right of society to limit it on any ground of race, color or sex.*" Senator DOOLITTLE took a position far on the other side, in remarking that, after having given considerable reflection to the subject of suffrage, "I arrive at this conclusion—that the true base or foundation upon which to rest suffrage in any republican community, is upon the family—the head of the family—because in all civilized communities the family is the unit, and not the individual; and, Sir, if it were left for me to determine what should be the true qualification of a person to exercise the right of suffrage; if it were a mere question, I would fix it upon that—that the head of a family, capable of supporting that family, and that had supported a family, should be permitted to vote, and none others." Senator DAVIS opposed negro suffrage and female suffrage. Senator DIXON did not believe in giving the suffrage to any man who could not read or write. Senator SAULSBURY ridiculed the reading and writing test, as furnishing no measure of a knowledge of our system of government. Senator HENDRICKS opposed the idea of basing the right of suffrage upon intelligence, as a general proposition, but might vote for it in special cases. There were other positions, and other modifications of these positions, assumed by Senators during the discussion of the bill; but the examples quoted show a sufficiently chaotic state of ideas on this subject. We have frequently given our own views upon this matter, as related to the existing condition of man and society. If they do not agree with the curious abstract idea of Mr. DOOLITTLE, in confining the suffrage to the actual heads of families, neither do they agree with the indiscriminating ballot, for all persons of both sexes, demanded by Mr. BROWN. We think that a broad philosophy—capable of being applied much more widely than its present application—may be discovered in the ordinary provision of law which denies the suffrage to lunatics and criminals.

"The World Girdled by Telegraph"—The East India Telegraph Company.

Could our ancestors, who rejoiced over the "great improvement" to travel from Philadelphia to "York" in a ricketty mail-coach, in the admirably short space of four days, rise from their graves to-day, they could not well believe their eyes seeing a train of cars speed the distance along in four hours. *Their* news from Europe was fresh, and highly pleased they were at it, when received by a London or Havre packet inside of three months, a distance which our Atlantic steamers have more than once overcome in nine days. And what would they say to the telegraph? Old BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, who first made the lightning of Heaven bend to the service of man, and who was one of those quiet, composed, reasoning beings, whose maxim is "*nil admirari*," would certainly be amazed, if not totally bewildered, were he now to suddenly return to this world, to take the TIMES of a morning, and find twenty and more columns of news matter from the remotest parts of the globe communicated by telegraph, containing information of important events all over Europe and America which happened not as many hours before as in his good old slow coach days it took months to get reports from a like distance.

The successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, and the still more marvelous success of picking up the lost one of 1865, have put our country as far out West as San Francisco into almost instantaneous communication, not only with all the principal cities and prominent marts of Europe, but also with all those of Southern Asia as far into the East as Calcutta. One thing, and one only is to be deprecated in regard to the Atlantic telegraph, and that is, that both its *termini* are on foreign soil, and on the soil of the very power with which international rivalries may at any time produce dangerous complications. Should such complications unfortunatey occur, then this ocean telegraph in the hands of the British Government, and completely beyond our control, would at once become one of the greatest sources, not only of annoyance, but even of danger to this country. This was early foreseen, and in the reply of one of our former President's to the first congratulatory dispatch of the Queen of England (1858,) the wish was expressed that the *termini* of the Cable, together with its connecting lines and station-houses, should be declared neutral forever.

No answer was ever made to this expression of a mere wish. But other competing lines more to the south will shortly be built, and will remove the danger spoken of.

The most important projected plan, and promising perhaps greater results for the welfare and material prosperity of the United States, is the Russo-American telegraph, rapidly pushed forward on this Continent by Mr. P. McD. COLLINS toward Behring Strait, and by the Emperor ALEXANDER II., through Siberia toward the East, and the line proposed to be built and to connect with the former, by the East India Telegraph Company, from Pekin, the capital city of China, along the Chinese coast to Canton, and north and eastward, to Irkutsk and Kyachta, and the mouth of the Amoor River, which latter two connecting lines are proposed to be built by the Russian Government.

The British Government, always anxious to maintain their power in the East, intend and have, we believe, entered into preliminary arrangements to extend their line of telegraph from Calcutta East to Hong Kong, and thus when all these several lines shall have been completed—and we can assure our readers that they will be completed in less than half the time it took the Atlantic Cable to get into working order—then the United States may justly lay claim to the proud position of being the commercial centre of the habitable globe, for from New-York to Europe, from San Francisco to Asia, will radiate the entire commerce of the world.

When the late THOMAS H. BENTON was still a young lawyer and local politician at St. Louis, he edited a small sheet called the St. Louis *Inquirer*. This was in 1819-20. In a series of articles in that journal, neither ocean steamers, railroads nor telegraphs being then in use, he advocated most strenuously the speedy construction of a national wagon-road through to the Rocky Mountains, and, with a proper treaty with Spain, through California to some point on the Pacific suitable for a great harbor. He fortified his proposal with irrefutable arguments. His sagacious and discerning mind called attention to the fact that every country which, throughout all history, succeeded in obtaining a fair share of the trade with the beehives of peoples in the East, grew prosperous and wealthy. He referred to the Phœnicians and Egyptians in ancient times, the Portuguese, the Dutch, the Hanseatic League and the English more recently. And he hoped that by opening communication for convenient travel from the Mississippi to the Pacific the people of the United States might share in a like result.

"Old Bullion's" far-seeing ideas are now about to be realized, and that in a manner which not even he, at the time of his death, could have had courage enough to hope. The telegraph to San Francisco was completed long since, and already reaches far up north, through Oregon into Washington Territory and the British possessions. The National Wagon Road proposed by him forty-six years ago, is being rapidly pushed forward, supported by the bounty of our Government, but it is to be of iron, and "swift propelling steam" the motive power. San Francisco, "the most suitable place on the coast for a harbor," seems selected by nature herself for the great destiny that awaits it. Communication across the Pacific to Shanghae, connecting there by coast steamers with all the most important commercial cities down to Hong Kong, Macao and Canton, is provided for also by the bounty of our Government, which has come to the succor of private enterprise in this great national undertaking. Thus all the preliminary steps to secure to us a fair share of the immense and highly lucrative trade of the Eastern Continent have been completed. One thing remains yet to be done. We must have telegraphic connection directly from here, and not over England and Europe, with all the trade centres of Eastern Asia. Then, and then only, will our whole system of intercontinental commerce be truly American and wholly independent.

This the East India Telegraph Company, a thoroughly responsible corporation, propose to do. Enough has been published regarding the Russo-American Telegraph, now constructing and fast nearing its completion, and the reading public is so well informed of the general nature and character of the work, that, for the present, we need say no more about it. But the projected East India Telegraph is less known, yet it is not only equally important with the Collins Russian line, but, we take it, immeasurably more so. While the Collins line gives us independent communication with Europe, through Siberia and European Russia, the East India Telegraph brings us daily and hourly into the very heart of the Chinese Empire and to the very doors of British India. A few statistical references will show the nature and scope of the enterprise.

In the first place, it is proper to mention that by the exertions of our Minister at Pekin, Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, who, we must in justice add, was earnestly supported by the representatives of the other Powers having treaties of commerce and friendship with China, this Company was granted, by the Chinese Government, the right to lay cables connecting the seaport cities from Canton to Shanghai, and to construct an inland line from the latter place, by way of Nankin to Pekin. The Russian Government, by treaty, has secured the privilege of building two lines from Pekin—one to the Amoor, the other to Irkutsk. The fact that along the coast the telegraph will be submerged is security against its destruction by land pirates or rebels. Canton, the starting point, has a population of 1,000,000 souls, and is the great commercial metropolis of the Chinese Empire. Macao, the next station, is also a very important trading post. Hong Kong, the third, has a population of 200,000; Amoy, the fourth, of 250,000, and Foochow, the fifth, of 1,200,000; Ningpo, the sixth station, has 300,000 souls, and Shanghai, the the next, nearly two millions. From thence the telegraph connects with Nankin (400,000) and Pekin, two millions of inhabitants. From this last place the connection will be completed with the Russo-American Telegraph. The entire length of cables will be 835 miles, that of the land line 605; total 1,435. From Pekin to the Collins telegraph the distance to be spanned by the wire is 850 miles. We believe we have said enough to convince the reader of the preëminent importance of this work for the future commercial greatness of America.

That it will be shortly completed we do not doubt, for active, energetic, responsible and able men are in the management. The Company was chartered by the Legislature of New-York in 1864. The capital is $5,000,000, in shares of $100 each, which are rapidly taken. Let us see to it that the Company has thorough support.

THE FENIANS IN IRELAND.—Looking from this distance, it seems as though the British Government entertained no fear of their ability to easily control and suppress the Fenian movement in Ireland. For a period, or at the time they first discovered that an outbreak on a large scale was really imminent, there appeared to be something like a flurry—though this may have been exaggerated to our vision by the Cable dispatches, which announced the hasty departure of troops and gunboats for Ireland. But after this, or as soon as the English authorities had made up their minds to the necessity of preparations to crush out rebellion, they went about the work with a determination unmistakable in its nature. And now, we suppose that although they have but a limited number of troops in Ireland, they are as thoroughly prepared for the opening of the rebellion as it is possible to be. But it is doubtful if an insurrection can be even *opened* upon any scale worthy of being called insurrection: for the measures adopted look to the prevention of the opening of a Fenian rebellion. They pervade all parts of the country, and can be made to bear at once and directly upon the entire population. If, as things now are, the Fenians are able to put in the field even a small armed force, capable of doing anything that gives even the least hope of Irish independence, we shall certainly give the "Chief Organizer" credit for abilities far beyond any of which he has yet offered proof. We are so close to the end of the year now when Mr. STEPHENS promised the war should be in progress, that we shall not have long to wait before we discover *it* to be a part of *him* to be a humbug.

The New Street Commissioner.

The Board of Aldermen did a sensible thing yesterday in confirming Mr. MCLEAN'S nomination for the office of Street Commissioner. The tax-payers generally will be satisfied that in MCLEAN'S hands the trust will not be abused. Why should not the Board of Aldermen do such sensible things more frequently?

BOSTON NOTION OF BLACK MEN'S RIGHTS.—Some of our hotly Radical cotemporaries are quite incensed at the conduct of the Boston negroes in voting the Democratic ticket at the recent City elections there. Not only was the African Democratic candidate in Ward Three warmly supported by those of his own complexion, but white Democratic candidates were no less earnestly sustained by the black voters. Not only was the vote a tie, in one case, between the colored Democrat and the colorless Republican, but the success of the Republican candidates was seriously threatened in other instances. All this has led a Boston writer to whine as follows:

"This desertion on the part of the colored men of the only true and really judicious friends they have, is to be regretted chiefly on their own account. It may temporarily annoy, but cannot seriously disturb the Republican Party. If the black men prove themselves unreasonable, and go over to our and their enemies at this most interesting crisis in the effort making for their elevation, they will exhibit a want of wisdom and discretion which will add powerfully to the arguments used against them. We have all charity toward them here, and view their course much more in sorrow than in anger."

This is perfectly pitiful—especially pitiable as coming from Boston. Are the inalienable rights of blacks to be menaced in this way because they chose to adopt the Democratic persuasion in politics? If the case of a few Boston negroes voting with the Democracy in a local election is to be spoken of as a "powerful argument against" the black race, what sort of an argument would these parties find if it should turn out that nine-tenths of the Southern negroes vote the "straight" Democratic ticket as soon as they shall have the ballot? It is certain that those who have the best opportunities of knowing the Southern blacks give their opinion that this will be so; and the recent coquetting of Eastern and Western Democratic leaders with Africa, shows that they are conscious that this will be the case. As for ourselves, the circumstance would in no way affect our advocacy of the elective franchise for properly-qualified black men—either in Massachusetts or South Carolina.

THE NEW BOWERY THEATRE FIRE.—The destruction by fire of the New Bowery Theatre yesterday evening forms an instructive comment upon what we have already said upon the safety of public places of resort. The fire took place, providentially, before the audience had begun to assemble, or there can be no telling what the consequences would have been. The rapidity with which the flames spread would have in all probability rendered escape extremely difficult, if not impossible, to large numbers of persons. The degree of this rapidity may be judged of from the fact that before the City Hall alarm struck a vast body of flame burst from all parts of the roof, and had the house been filled, the audience would have been rained upon by a burning shower from the ceiling, which would have instantly set the dresses of the crowd on fire. It is to be hoped that Recorder HACKETT'S very proper charge to the Grand Jury last week upon the necessity for seeing that the new Academy of Music be thoroughly tested as to its safety will be heeded; and it would be well if the condition of every theatre receives the attention of the proper authorities.

THE VOTE ON THE NEW POST-OFFICE.—The City may be congratulated on the fact that the Common Council have at length listened to reason in the matter of selling the lower end of the City Hall Park for a new Post-office. The site was probably the only available one, and certainly it is the most suitable. It is to be hoped that no further delay in the matter than is absolutely necessary will take place, and that the down-town public will be able to post a letter or buy a stamp without a struggle for life. The stinking barracks at Liberty-street ought to be torn to the ground by order of the Health Commissioners. It is the most disgraceful hole in the shape of a public building in either hemisphere.

SALARIES.—Yesterday the Board of Supervisors raised the salaries of the attendants on the several branches of the Supreme Court to $1,200. There are about thirty of these officials, some of whom cannot write their names, and half of them at least do not and cannot, in the very nature of things, be of any use whatever to the City. They are not, and it is not expected that they should be, educated men. A provision in the law prohibits the Clerks of these Courts from receiving more than $1,200 per annum, and yet they must be experienced and educated men. Those Clerks having charge of the Calendars, and particularly the one who supervises all the Circuits, and also the Chambers Clerk, who is compelled to attend every day in the year, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) find their duties especially onerous, and yet they are no better paid than the officials who do nothing for their $1,200.

LOUISIANA.

Business in the District Court—Returning Emigrants.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The District Court in Opelousas, La., have found forty-four true bills and ignored one hundred and five, which were mostly against the freedmen, for sundry offences.

Emigrants from Louisiana to Texas were returning, satisfied that the former State offered as great advantages as any other for agricultural and other purposes.

The arrival of emigrants in Louisiana from South Carolina, is noted, bringing their slaves (?) with them.

KINGS COUNTY REGULAR DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of this Committee was held at their rooms, No. 369 Fulton-street, last evening. After some preliminary business a resolution was adopted calling for the holding of primaries on the evening of the 8th of January, for the election of candidates to fill the vacancies of members of the Committee whose terms of office have expired.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3.—Nos. 62, 83, 13, 34, 26, 41, 89 to 91, inclusive; 93, 94, 97, 98, 19, 12, 43, 53, 59, 92, 88

MEXICO.

PROCLAMATION OF MAXIMILIAN.

Convocation of a National Congress.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The following proclamation was issued by MAXIMILIAN, and promulgated in the City of Mexico on the 5th:

ORIZABA, Dec. 1.

MEXICANS: Circumstances of great magnitude relating to the welfare of our country, and which increase in strength by our domestic difficulties, have produced in our mind the conviction that we ought to reconsider the power confided to us. Our Council of Ministers by us convened has given as their opinion, that the welfare of Mexico still requires our presence at the head of affairs; and we have considered it our duty to accede to their request, announcing, at the same time, our intention to convoke a National Congress on the most ample and liberal basis, where all political parties can participate; and this Congress shall decide whether the Empire shall continue in future. And in case of assent, shall assist in framing the fundamental laws to consolidate the public institutions of the country. To obtain this result, our counsellors are at present engaged in devising the necessary means, and at the same time arrange matters in such a manner that all parties may assist in an arrangement on that basis.

In the meantime, Mexicans, counting upon you all, without excluding any political class, we shall continue the work of regeneration with courage and constancy, having been placed in charge of your countrymen. (Signed) MAXIMILIAN.

Manifesto from Marshal Bazaine in Reply to Maximilian—Gen. Sherman Invited to Visit the City of Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

Advices from the City of Mexico report that on the 2d inst. Marshal BAZAINE issued a manifesto in reply to the Emperor's determination to remain, stating that in future the French troops would remain perfectly neutral, taking no part in Mexican affairs.

About Nov. 29 a Liberal force attacked San Luis Potosi and were defeated by MEJIA, with heavy loss in killed and twenty pieces of artillery.

Orizaba, the present residence of MAXIMILIAN, is being heavily fortified.

On the night of the 4th instant, Gen. RODRIGUES made a dash with 500 hundred men, into Orizaba, and captured three hundred mules. He could as easily have captured MAXIMILIAN and the whole garrison.

A public demonstration was made after the Emperor had declared his determination to remain, the populace parading the streets and shouting "Death to the French!" "Death to the Americans!"

Marshal BAZAINE had sent a cordial invitation to Gen. SHERMAN to visit the City of Mexico and remain as his guest.

The imperialists at Orizaba claim that Gen. DIAZ has given his adhesion to MAXIMILIAN with eight thousand men.

It is officially stated that there will not be a French soldier in Mexico after the 1st of April.

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

Trains Thrown Off the Track on the Nashville and Louisville Railroad—Cars Rolled Into a Creek—Several Passengers Fatally Injured.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The Louisville bound train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad ran off the track at 6:30 o'clock this morning at Buck Lodge, and three passenger coaches were toppled into the adjoining creek.

Mr. Blog, Mrs. A. Miller, William Kennshurt, all of Louisville, received cuts on the head; A. Vantell, of Nashville, was cut on the head; R. Davis, of Bristol, head cut; M. March, of Lincoln County, Tenn., arm hurt; M. Vantell, of Brook Hill, head cut; Capt. Elkan, Lancaster Ky., badly hurt on the head; J. McCarter, concussion of the brain, dangerously hurt and left at Bowling Green in an unconscious state; J. T. Goings, Cincinnati, arm and side badly burned; C. B. Schaffer, Cincinnati, hand and arm burned; Major W. H. Hunter, Logan County, Ohio, hand burned; Mr. Griffith, Nashville, knee cap hurt; Mr. Strong, Nashville, shoulder blade broken.

The Express trains hitherward on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad ran off the track at 11:30 this morning, two miles south of Carter's Creek, carrying with it three passenger coaches. Many of the passengers were bruised, but none seriously. The passengers were transferred to a mixed train, and reached Nashville 30 minutes behind time.

An accident occurred on the Knoxville and Chattanooga Railroad, injuring the Express messenger.

An accident occurred on the Lebanon Branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, badly damaging a stock train, and killing a number of hogs, but injuring no persons.

VIRGINIA.

Opening of the United States District Court at Norfolk—Jefferson Davis and John H. Surratt—Action of the Legislature.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The United States District Court, Judge UNDERWOOD presiding, opened to-day in Norfolk. There were 18 Grand Juors present. Judge UNDERWOOD, in his charge to the Jury, said that their labors this term would be brief, and the only crimes that would occupy their attention would be several offences against the revenue and postal laws, and a case of counterfeiting.

A case arising under the Confiscation Act, The United States *vs.* two brothers named DAWSON, residents of Loudon County, Va., was dismissed this morning by Judge UNDERWOOD, by order of the Attorney-General.

It is uncertain when the United States Circuit Court will meet, as Chief-Justice CHASE has not, as yet, made known his intentions respecting a special session.

The arrest of SURRATT may materially alter the complexion of JEFF. DAVIS' case, and others supposed to have been engaged in the assassination plot.

It is authoritatively stated that the Judicial authorities in Washington are awaiting the arrival of SURRATT, and upon his revelations will entirely depend the future action of the Government.

Major-Gen. MILES, formerly Commandant of the Fortress, arrived here to-day on a short visit. He went North to-night.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The Senate passed the Usury Bill to-day, increasing the legal maximum rate of interest from six to ten per cent.

The House passed a bill appropriating $30,000 for the purchase of limbs for maimed and indigent Confederate soldiers in the State of Virginia.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Religious Convention in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

A Convention of a number of the various Evangelical Churches in Massachusetts assembled to-day in Tremont Temple. Hon. JOSEPH A. POND presides.

Among the subjects under consideration are the Sabbath-school, the work of home missions, the provisions by home evangelization efforts for waste places, the duty of Young Men's Christian Associations, the efforts to be made to spread the Gospel among the poor and neglected, and the duties of Christians with reference to all these questions.

The Convention is largely attended, and will remain in session two days.

LOUISVILLE.

Raising of the Steamer Emperor—Receipts of Cotton.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The underwriters succeeded in raising the steamer *Emperor* to-day, which sunk at the head of the canal. She will probably be taken to Cincinnati for repairs.

Steamers *Norman* and *Burns* arrived this morning from below with large consignments of cotton for this place and points East.

Weather cloudy; thermometer 32.

Release of Hon. C. V. Culver.

MEADVILLE, Penn., Tuesday, Dec. 18.

Hon. C. V. CULVER, member of Congress from this District, passed through this city to-day, *en route* from Franklin, where he has been imprisoned for some time past, to Washington. He was accompanied by Sergeant-at-Arms ORDW

following evening. The exhibition has met with deserved success this year. Among all the pictures that have attracted visitors to the Academy few are noticeably poor, while there are many of decided merit. The water-colors in the Corridor and the East Room have attracted special attention, and have contributed greatly to the success of the exhibition. Few people were aware of the capabilities of water-color until this opportunity was afforded them for studying the magnificent drawings of MARNY, the beautiful and exquisitely finished work of PARSONS, the architectural studies of NASH, the spirited sketches of Mrs. MURRAY, and the elaborate work of RICHARDSON. It is the intention of the Society to repeat this experiment next year with a larger representation of foreign as well as native work. Great interest was excited by the specimens of the genius of STANFIELD, of DAVID COX, of SAMUEL PROUT, of TURNER, which the Society were able to procure, and they will endeavor to secure more, and perhaps more important works of these artists next year. None of these will be disposed of at the sale; but among the pictures to be sold are many of much value and interest.

The Press, East and West.

The Western Associated Press were in session two days at Chicago, last week, and as the result of their deliberations appointed a Committee of three —one from St. Louis, one from Cleveland, and one from Indianapolis—to confer with the New-York Associated Press upon the subject of a supply or interchange of news. They also indorsed the action of Messrs. HALSTEAD and WHITE, a committee of their number, in making temporary engagements with a rival organization in this City. We say temporary, because in a conference with Messrs. BROOKS and BEACH, representing the New-York Associated Press, this Western Committee declared they were perfectly free to make any engagements in their own interest, and without regard to what had been done in indorsing the report referred to. This, and just this, is what the *World* is pleased to call "the Waterloo of the Associated Press."

Had the editors of the *World* been present at these Chicago Press meetings, we doubt if their congratulations would be as warm as they are, or their zeal as fiery as it is, against their city cotemporaries, and as one of the Committee, we feel bound in self-defence to state some of the facts by way of revelation.

When the Western Press appeared in this City, represented by two of their number, they were treated with marked courtesy and respect by the New-York Press. They were heard twice by the Executive Committee of the Association, and twice in a full board of members. They were promised a redress of the grievances of which they complained, and which has sprung up under the Craig management, and whatever was equitable and just, and with any arrangement of details which would be of common benefit. They were urged to establish a true Union of the Press of the entire country, regardless of politics, creeds or past differences. They were told that there could be no rivalship between the Press of the seaboard and the Great West, for the reason that however identical their interests before the public, the distances were so great, and telegraphic communication so rapid, that competition was impossible. All that the New-York Association asked was that combinations should not be made with a rival Association, presided over by an agent who had been dismissed for bad faith and for tampering with the news which was the property of his employers.

In return for this courtesy the New-York Associated Press was met with a shower of abuse in elaborate papers prepared and signed by Messrs. WHITE, of the Chicago *Tribune*, and HALSTEAD, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*. Not only were these papers personally abusive of the New-York Press, but in their most important statements they were untrue. Their tone toward this City was one of arrogance and contempt, and toward the Press boastful and pretentious. "The Western Press could buy out the New-York Press;" "the New-York Press were 'tyrants,' 'dictators,' 'despots,'" &c., &c. "They had done this, that and the other thing," which this, that and the other thing originated only in the wild imagination or bad temper of their assailants. We had even, as we were told, made money out of the Western Press, pocketed dividends, and profited largely by our connection with the Press of the West. In this way the minds of Western editors had been poisoned by the misrepresentations and calumnies of leading journalists, acting in the interest of our open enemies.

Under these circumstances, and with a fresh outpouring of billingsgate from the Chicago *Journal*, the New-York Committee appeared in Chicago, not of their own volition, but by invitation of some of the influential journalists in the West.

Appearing at the Opera House, where the members of the Western Press were in session, they were permitted, after a time, to take seats within the bar. Mr. HALSTEAD was upon the floor, engaged in his old work of assault—defending his break with the New-York Press, varnishing with a free hand the prejudices of his one-sided judgment, and defending at the same time the one-man Craig power, to which he declared he had always hitherto been opposed.

A motion was made that Mr. BROOKS be permitted to reply. The Chair (Mr. WALKER, of Detroit) declared it out of order. Mr. SCRIPPS, of Detroit, appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the Chairman, voting for his own decision, was sustained by a vote of 16 to 15, many of the Press not voting. Then commenced a series of filibustering motions, *pro* and *con*, which lasted for an hour or more, and the end was, on motion of Mr. STOREY, of the Chicago *Times*, Mr. BROOKS was permitted to speak "when he pleased, and as long as he pleased." The language of the motion betrayed some petulence, but the privilege was not abused.

Mr. E. BROOKS spoke for an hour, amid constant and double-headed interruptions from the Cincinnati *Commercial* and the Cincinnati *Times*, from the St. Louis *Republican*, and representatives of the Press in Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cleveland and elsewhere. Mr. BROOKS defended New-York and its Associated Press as well as he was able, amid all this sharp badgering from some of the sharpest men of the West, but with what success his friends and opponents must determine. The end of this and the next day's work was that the rich and mammoth daily journals of the West were glad for the first time to make important concessions to the journals of the second and third class cities, over which they had tyrannized, and upon their own showing, with a more despotic power, than was ever charged upon the so-called New-York monopoly, by its worst enemies. For these concessions, if adhered to, either for a longer or shorter period, the New-York Committee must be praised.

But the New-York Press is not left without strong allies in the West. One-half of the Chicago Press adheres to the New-York Association, and numerous representatives from other portions of the West also. These allies, from day to day, will increase in numbers and in influence. Already they are better served by the New-York Association than they can possibly be served elsewhere, and daily the Chicago *Republican*, as a morning journal, and the Chicago *Journal*, as an evening paper, are, by way of example, beating their unjust and ill-tempered rivals.

This, in brief, is "the Waterloo of the Associated Press at Chicago, on Friday last." We should have said less of the occurrence but for the provocation to enter into details.

Read this Testimony.

Charles A. Durgin deposed before the Commissioner of Patents: I have been familiar with sewing-machines for many years. The Wheeler & Wilson machines are vastly superior in their adaptation and use upon all classes of work for domestic purposes. One great consideration in the use of Sewing-Machines is the expense of repairs. From the ease of all its mechanical movements the Wheeler & Wilson Machine is subjected to but slight wear, and the expense of repair is very slight in comparison with other machines. I am fully convinced that they do not cost one-fifth of that of any other two-thread machine.—*Brooklyn Union.*

To the Benevolent of all Classes.

Every day cases are constantly occurring where the wants of a destitute family must be relieved temporarily by pecuniary help, while the best interests of the needy generally demand that more permanent aid should be rendered, if possible, by placing the parties in a position to support themselves. To accomplish this very desirable work, I propose to receive orders at the Masonic Fair for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine from clergymen and representatives of benevolent institutions, in sufficient numbers to supply those of their congregations and others who may find it inconvenient or impossible to advance the whole amount upon delivery, supplying them at manufacturers' prices, and receiving partial payments, according to the convenience or necessities of individual cases. By this arrangement, those benevolently disposed may with little effort, supply worthy indigent persons with a machine that will assist them in becoming self-supporting. Applications should be made to J. T. ELLIS, at the Masonic Fair, corner Grand and Crosby sts., or No. 939 Broadway, New-York.—*Evening Post.*

BEST FAMILY OR GENERAL MANUFACTURING MACHINE.—I. E. WALBAVEN, upholsterer, curtain manufacturer, &c., No. 686 Broadway, says: "After thoroughly testing the various first-class sewing-machines in my manufactory, I greatly prefer the Elliptic Lock-Stitch Machine, which alone has given me perfect satisfaction. The special excellences for which I can recommend this machine are: Ease and lightness of operation, speed, beauty and strength of stitch, economy of thread; great simplicity and thoroughness of construction, and consequently non-liability to derangement; sewing with uniform perfection upon the lightest or heaviest material, and without soiling the work or thread within it, (the works of the machine being covered.) I consider it unequaled for family or general manufacturing purposes.—*Sun.*

The Last Week.

Secure your tickets in the Grand Presentation Festival, positively to take place at Cooper Institute, next Saturday evening. Ticket office No. 616 Broadway, New-York. It being now apparent that the object for which this enterprise was undertaken will be accomplished, the sale of tickets will be positively closed on Saturday evening, the 22d inst. *No tickets* will be sold after that date.

We desire to express our thanks to the public and the Press for the liberal patronage and encouragement given to this enterprise.

THOMAS & CO.,
Managing Directors.

☞ See advertisement in another column.—*Advertisement.*

A Useful and Beautiful Present.

A Grover & Baker Sewing Machine will prove a most useful Holiday Gift for a lady. It is the favorite Family Sewing Machine, and no household ought to be without one.—*Advertisement.*

The Electro-Carbonized Pens of C. BARNARD are the finest pens for posting ever made; will outlast six ordinary steel; perfectly anti-corrosive.—*Advertisement.*

The Cuckoos of Business.

The cuckoo not having brains or energy enough to construct a nest, lays its miserable-looking eggs in the nests of smarter birds, just as the counterfeiters of the inimitable NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS to father their detestable compounds upon PHALON & SON, by imitating their labels and trade-marks. Wretched cuckoos! Their bad eggs will never pass current for the genuine article.

Colgate & Co.'s
Winter Soap,
FOR TOILET USE DURING
Cold Weather.
Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Beautiful Hair.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hairdressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Beautiful Toilet Sets, Wax Flowers, exquisite Jewel Cases, Cologne Bottles, Phantom Bouquets, &c., for sale by OASWELL, MACK & CO., under Fifth-avenue Hotel.

T. B. Bynner, Watches and Jewelry, No. 189 Broadway, (up stairs.)

A Sure Pile Cure.
Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $5. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. S. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Use Hull's Bay Rum Soap.
No. 32 Park-row. Sold Everywhere.

We, the Undersigned, beg leave to call the attention of our customers and the public generally, that in addition to our stock of fine groceries we have the PIONEER YEAST POWDER, a superior article for muffins, tea-biscuit, corn-bread and pastry of all kinds.

ALBRO & SMITH, No. 228 Bowery.
T. ALBRO, No. 370 Bowery.
W. C. BURNISTON & SON, No. 116 4th-av.
W. S. CORWIN & CO., No. 900 Broadway.
ALBRO & POLHEMUS, No. 1,255 Broadway.

A Touch of Winter Prompishes the ladies to select their Furs at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway. They will find all the fashionable varieties, made up in the new Paris styles, and at prices dictated by a determination to command popular trade in this department.

Brazilian Pebble Spectacles and Eye-Glasses to strengthen and improve the sight without the distressing results of frequent changes.
SEMMONS, No. 669½ Broadway.

Holiday Gifts at Banta's, No. 357 Canal-st.—Ladies' and children's furs; hats for Misses, boys and infants; gents' hats, fur collars, caps and gloves; skating caps, &c., &c.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.—Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

A Novelty in Opera, Field and Marine Glasses, combining extraordinary power and wide field of observation, in endless variety.
SEMMONS, No. 669½ Broadway.

The Holiday call for Hats at Genin's, occasioned by the introduction of his Holiday Hats for calls, grows livelier day by day, as the festal crisis approaches.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Holiday Presents.—Stereoscopes and Views, fine Albums, Landscapes, &c. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 501 Broadway, St. Nicholas Block.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory No. 6 Astor House.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Holiday Presents of Affection and Charity.—WHEELER & WILSON Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Buckwheat Times have Come!—Hurry up your cakes with PIONEER YEAST POWDER. Ask your grocer for it.

See Musical Boxes, for Holiday Presents, under Musical.

F. Y. S.—Try Ballou's French Yoke Shirts. No. 403 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway.—The elegant Crystal Visiting Card for the Holidays.

Holiday Presents.—Polsak & Son, Meerschaum Manuf. 792 Broadway, near 4th-st.; pipes cut and repaired.

Florence
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway,

The Most Elegant and Useful Holiday GIFT.—One of the unrivalled Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing Machines, No. 543 Broadway.

Weed Sewing-Machine Company, No. 506 Broadway, the only LOCK-STITCH FAMILY MACHINE that uses a *straight needle.*

The Best Holiday Present—GROVER & BAKER'S highest Premium Sewing Machine, No. 495 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) Presidents, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

MARRIED.

COLE—SMITH.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, by Rev. David Cole, D. D., assisted by Rev. Isaac D. Cole, the brother and father of the groom, ISAAC D. COLE, Jr., to EMMA LOUISE SMITH. The bride given away by Rev. Mr. Thrall.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

LIVINGSTON—WAGER.—On Thursday, Dec. 13, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Mr. Olmstead, WALTER T. LIVINGSTON, of Livingston, to ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Barnet Wager, of Rhinebeck, N. Y.

RUSSELL—RUSSELL.—At Great Harrington, Mass., on Monday, Dec. 17, by Rev. Dr. Eccleston, at the residence of J. C. Russell, Esq., GEORGE E. RUSSELL to Mrs. MARY G. RUSSELL, both of Great Barrington.

DIED.

BULL.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 18, after a short illness, CAROLINE, daughter of John H. and Caroline Bull, in the 31st year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, corner of 160th-av. and 159th-st., on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Hudson River trains leave 30th-st. at 8:30 A. M. for 125d-st., and stages from Harlem every half hour.

COMPTON.—On Sunday, Dec. 16, from the effects of explosion of phosgene, WM. COMPTON, aged 47 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends are respectfully invited to attend and his late residence, Compton House, corner 24th-st. and 3d-av.

CLARK.—On Monday, Dec. 17, EGBERT VAN SCHAICK, son of Benjamin D. and Almira Clark, of membraneous croup.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Bergen-square, N. J., this day, (Wednesday,) Dec. 19, at 2 o'clock.

HALSEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, after a brief illness, ELIZA A., wife of Dr. John C. Halsey.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 23 Concord-st., on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

MCKENZIE.—On Monday, Dec. 17, after a short illness, ISABELLA MCKENZIE, aged 72 years, 3 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother, Wm. McKenzie, No. 511 Greenwich-st., this day at 1 o'clock P. M.

STEVENS.—On Monday evening, Dec. 17, at No. 82 9th-st., of consumption, LOUIS W. STEVENS, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Continental Lodge No. 227, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral at 1 o'clock on Friday, at the Reformed Dutch Church in 21st-st., near 6th-av.

SEAMAN.—At Haverstraw, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 17, MR. WILLIAM A. SEAMAN, in the 25th year of his age.

Funeral services this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the residence of his father, at Haverstraw. The remains will be taken for burial to Plainfield, N. J., leaving Hoboken on Thursday, by the 12 o'clock train of the New-Jersey Railroad, foot of Liberty-st.

SHIERS.—On Monday, Dec. 17, ANNE R. SHIERS, widow of the late Thomas Shiers.

The friends of her family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 77 West 12th-st., on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 10 A. M.

SEQUINE.—On Monday night, Dec. 17, at his residence, Annadale, Staten Island, STEPHEN SEQUINE, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence at 1 o'clock on Thursday next. The funeral service to be held at the Moravian Church, New-Dorp, at 2½ o'clock.

TITUS.—On Second Day morning, the 17th inst., after a lingering illness, EMMA, daughter of William P. and Ann H. Titus, aged 15 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Friends' Meeting-house at Westbury, on Fifth Day, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 9½ o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot in Westbury.

WOOD.—On Monday morning, Dec. 17, after a short illness, CHARLES FRAPRIE, son of Charles and Catherine M. Wood, aged 7 years, 11 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 124 East 50th-st., on Wednesday next at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ The funeral services for the late Rev. JAMES HOYT, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange, N. J., will be held in the Church this day, (Wednesday,) Dec. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M. Members of the Newark Presbytery and other clergymen are invited to meet at the residence of the family at 11½ o'clock of the same day. Trains leave New-York at 11½ o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M.

☞ The members of Corinthian Chapter No. 159, R. A. M., are hereby notified to attend the funeral of Comp. JOSEPH A. COSGROVE, from his late residence, at Haverstraw, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.
By order of J. B. GARDNER, H. P.
E. M. ALFORD, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICIAL.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. James De Long, the Consul of the United States at AUX CAYES, Hayti, of the death on the 7th of November last, at AUX CAYES, of THOMAS J. KING, master, and the mate and steward of the schooner *Astoria*, lately arrived from New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
ESTABLISHED IN 1810,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway, New-York. | No. 8 Rue St. Georges, Paris.

Having replenished their stock by the receipt of 200 cases of goods from the principal depots of Europe, are prepared to furnish the choicest selection of articles for the holidays. They have just received an assortment of

WATCHES,
from London and Geneva.
FINE JEWELRY,
from Geneva and Paris.
BYZANTINE MOSAICS
and
ARTISTIC CAMEOS,
from Rome.
CORALS,
from Naples.
INLAID WOOD ORNAMENTS,
from Nice.
LEATHER GOODS,
from Vienna,
and a large variety of
FANCY ARTICLES FROM FRANCE.

Their stock of CLOCKS and BRONZE ORNAMENTS, from the best manufacturers of France and Italy, is more complete than in any other season, and the largest to be found in the United States. Their unusual facilities in the manufacture of SILVER WARE enable them to constantly exhibit a choice stock, and to furnish at short notice pieces for presentation of the most artistic design and finest finish.

MUSIC AND CIGAR STANDS COMBINED,
At MILLER & CO.'S, No. 9 Maiden-lane.

CHEAP AND ELEGANT GOODS.
1,000 PACKAGES OF GOODS TO BE SOLD AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
FINE CUT GLASS.
1 DOZEN EACH OF GOBLETS, CHAMPAGNES, CLARETS, WINES AND FINGER BOWLS, AND 2 DECANTERS. $36 PER SET, WORTH $58.
FINE ENGRAVED AND CUT GLASS.
1 DOZEN EACH OF GOBLETS, CHAMPAGNES, CLARETS, WINES AND FINGER BOWLS, AND 2 DECANTERS. $45 PER SET, WORTH $63.
SAME QUANTITY AS ABOVE, EXTRA FINE, $50 PER SET, WORTH $80.
CUT GLASS.
1 DOZEN EACH, GOBLETS, CHAMPAGNES, CLARETS, WINES AND LIQUERS, WITH 2 DECANTERS. $20 PER SET, WORTH $35.
FINE CUT GLASS GOBLETS, $3 75 PER DOZEN.
FINE CUT GLASS CHAMPAGNES, $3 PER DOZEN.
FINE CUT GLASS WINES, $2 75 PER DOZEN.
FRENCH CHINA.
WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 135 PIECES, $38 PER SET.
WHITE PARIS GRANITE DINNER SETS, 137 PIECES, $35 PER SET.
FANCY DECORATED CHINA DINNER SETS, 118 PIECES, $75 PER SET.
FANCY DECORATED CHINA DINNER SETS, 134 PIECES, $125 PER SET.
FANCY DECORATED TEA SETS, 44 PIECES, $13 50 AND $18 PER SET.
A JOB LOT OF WHITE CHINA DESSERT PLATES, $1 50 PER DOZEN.
100 EXTRA RICH DECORATED DINING SERVICES, FROM $300 TO $1,000 PER SET.
ALSO, FINE SILVER AND PLATED WARE, VASES, BRONZES, JARDINIERES, PARIAN, AND A SPLENDID SELECTION OF PARIS FANCY GOODS, JUST OPENED.
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES, A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st.

TIFFANY & CO.,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY,
Are now opening over 100 cases of choice goods of their own importation, and specially made to their order—embracing all the novelties in
JEWELRY, CLOCKS, BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS
produced this season in Paris, London, Vienna, Geneva, Naples, Rome, &c., &c., forming the most extensive assortment of rich and rare articles of luxury ever exhibited on this continent.

WRITING DESKS, WRITING DESKS,
GILT THERMOMETERS.
MILLER & CO.'S, No. 9 Maiden-lane.

GOODS FOR
CHRISTMAS TREES
FLAGS,
GLASS BALLS,
CANDLES,
CANDLE-HOLDERS,
FIGURES,
GLASS FRUIT,
BONBONS,
CORNUCOPIAS, &c.
W. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and
STERLING SILVER WARE,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

INDIA RUBBER TOYS,
VULCANITE JEWELRY
and FANCY ARTICLES
in great variety, for the HOLIDAYS, at
GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE M'F'G CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

FINE FANCY GOODS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Consisting of fine Fans, in pearl, ivory, gilt, sandal and violet woods; Clocks, of marble, gilt and bronze; artistic bronze and parian Statuettes, Groups, Busts, Vases, &c.; Toilet Sets, Card Receivers, Vases, Jewel Stands, &c., in crystal and gilt; also, decorated china and gilt; rich papier-mache, rosewood, ebony and leather Desks; work, jewel, odor, glove and mouchoir Boxes; Leather Dressing Cases, a fine assortment; Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes of all sizes, carved Swiss wood; Vulcanite and Jet sets, Belt Clasps, Ear-rings, &c., and a large variety of other rich goods, solely of our own importation, and for sale by
FREEMAN & RYER,
No. 391 Broadway,
Between White and Walker sts.

THE HOLIDAYS.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE COUNTRY
OF
RICH DINNER AND TEA SETS,
PARIS CLOCKS
AND STATUARY,
AND FINE FANCY GOODS
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
OVINGTON BROTHERS,
Nos. 206, 208 and 340 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DRESSING CASES, DRESSING CASES,
OPERA GLASSES.
At MILLER & CO.'S, No. 9 Maiden-lane.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York *Times* Office.

SEVENTH EXHIBITION OF THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY will close on THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 5 P. M., at the Galleries of the National Academy of Design, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.
Open from 9 to 5, and 7 to 10 P. M.

RISLEY'S BUCHU WILL NOT DISAPPOINT the expectations of physicians and invalids in relieving pain and weakness in the back and disorders of the urinary organs. Sold in large bottles for $1 by the druggists.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S LIVER CURE, a necessity for every family. For sale by all responsible druggists throughout the country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLIDAY GOODS
OF
REAL VALUE
AT
POPULAR PRICES.
MEN'S
FURNISHING
GOODS.
UNDERGARMENTS,
warm, durable and cheap.
MAGNIFICENT SCARFS,
of the most fashionable designs.
FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
Embroidered and plain.
LONDON MADE COLLARS,
Twelve different patterns.
TIES, BOWS AND SCARFS,
of unrivalled beauty.
ANTIQUE SLEEVE BUTTONS,
of mythological designs.
SILK UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS,
Rheumatics should try them.
CROQUET STOCKINGS,
Reduced to $1 a pair.
ZEPHYR KNITTED SHAWLS,
With Roman and Grecian Borders.
An unrivalled and magnificent variety of the above goods, entirely new, manufactured and selected with reference to the Broadway Trade, will be found at
UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

PARIS AND VIENNA GOODS,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS, JUST OPENED.
At MILLER & CO.'S, No. 9 Maiden-lane.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FINE FANCY GOODS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
JEWEL CASES,
WORK BOXES,
GLOVE BOXES,
WRITING DESKS,
TRAVELING BAGS,
DRESSING CASES,
CARD CASES,
OPERA GLASSES,
OPERA FANS,
PORTMONNAIES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES.
CHESS MEN,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS,
DOMINOES AND DICE,
PORCELAINES,
BOHEMIAN GLASS,
TERRA COTTA WARE.
And an endless variety of "BIJOUTERIE" ARTICLES DE PARIS,

GAMES, TOYS,
&c., &c., &c., IMPORTED EXPRESSLY for the HOLIDAY TRADE, is now offered for sale for NET CASH at UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES, by
J. M. BOWEN & CO.,
Importers, No. 43 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
Goods delivered to all parts of the City free of expense.

ELEGANT FANS, ELEGANT FANS,
WORK-BOXES.
MILLER & CO.'S, No. 9 Maiden-lane.

NO HIGH PRICES CHARGED.
THE OBJECTION TO PURCHASE
AT BROADWAY STORES
OVERCOME BY
H. T. HELMBOLD, DRUGGIST, 591 BROADWAY,
next Metropolitan Hotel.
Just received, a large and elegant assortment of Toilet articles, Perfumery, &c.; Lubin's, Coudray's, Bayle's, Low's, and other Imported Extracts, Soaps and Pomades, sold at same prices charged for inferior and domestic goods at other stores.
French, Spanish and German spoken.
Prescriptions accurately compounded.
Recollect HELMBOLD'S. Store open at all hours, NIGHT AND DAY.

GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
PORTEMONNAIES.
At MILLER & CO.'S No. 9 Maiden-lane.

SILVER-PLATED WARE
AT
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
THE ENTIRE STOCK
manufactured by
THE MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY
WILL BE OFFERED
UNTIL JAN. 1, 1867,
AT
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
HIRAM YOUNG,
No. 20 John-st.

JEWEL CASES, JEWEL BOXES,
TOILET CASES.
MILLER & CO.'S, No. 9 Maiden-lane.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
AT
GREAT BARGAINS.
850 PACKAGES OF DECORATED AND PLAIN CHINA AND PARISIAN STONE CHINA.
White China Dinner Sets, 151 pieces, $38.
Fancy China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $13 and $17.
French China Dinner Plates, $2 doz.
French China Breakfast Plates, $1 75 doz.
French China Tea Plates, $1 50 doz.
French China Cups and Saucers, $3 doz.
French Cut Glass Goblets, $3 75 doz.
French Cut Glass Champagnes, $3 doz.
French Cut Glass Wines, $2 75 doz.
INCLUDING
LARGE INVOICE
OF
ROGERS & SONS'
SUPERIOR SHEFFIELD CUTLERY.
DINNER AND DESSERT KNIVES,
CARVERS, &c., &c.
HADLEY'S,
No. 809 8th-av. and Broadway,
Between 53th and 59th sts.

PARADISE FOR CHILDREN.
Patent cantering horses for boys and girls from 18 months old, run by weight of the rider; spring horses, leaping horses, rocking horses, jack horses, stick horses, chair rockers, propellers, swings, sleighs with bodies and chairs, clippers, child's carriages, dolls' carriages, carts and wagons, for sale at manufacturers' prices by S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., near Maiden-lane.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES in Brooklyn are at 294 Fulton-st., up stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. S. HAIT,
NO. 281 BROADWAY,
corner Warren-st.,
OFFERS
a splendid assortment
OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE
AND
FANCY GOODS,
suitable for
HOLIDAY GIFTS,
at greatly reduced prices.

ODOR CASES, ODOR BOXES,
TRAVELING BAGS.
At MILLER & CO.'S, No. 9 Maiden-lane.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP
WITH
SAPONIFIER.
Great saving is obtained by all who use their waste grease for the purpose of making soap at their homes with the PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S SAPONIFIER. The cost of SOAP, SUPERIOR to any sold for washing purposes, is LESS THAN HALF THE USUAL PRICE. Directions are attached to each box.
For sale at all the principal groceries.
PH. EPPELSHEIMER, Agent,
No. 56 Cedar-st.

MUSIC AND PERFUME STANDS COMBINED,
At MILLER & CO.'S, No. 9 Maiden-lane.

HOWARD & CO.,
No. 619 Broadway, New-York,
Have just opened a choice selection of
RICH VIENNA FANCY GOODS,
Of their own direct importation, from which desirable selections can be made for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Also, Diamonds, Watches, Fine Jewelry, Silver-ware and the
CELEBRATED GORHAM PLATED-WARE,
At as low prices as any other house.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
WATCHES, WATCHES.
The undersigned have been instructed by the manufacturers to sell the balance of their large stock of LADIES' AND GENTS' GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AT WHOLESALE PRICES DURING THE HOLIDAYS ONLY.
QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Agents,
Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS
DELIVERED AT THE
RESIDENCES OF MEMBERS
FROM THE
MERCANTILE LIBRARY,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

See Circular—to be had at the Library, and at No. 59 Liberty-st.

IN PRESS.
THE GREAT BOOK OF THE TIMES.
THE HISTORY
OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
AND THE
OVERTHROW OF SLAVERY.
By Hon. ISAAC N. ARNOLD.
In One Volume, Octavo, of over 700 Pages, and a PORTRAIT OF MR. LINCOLN.
TO BE SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION.

This important work, commenced by Mr. Arnold about one year before the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and with his approval, will, without a doubt, more than fulfill the expectations of the leading men of the country, and give the people a standard and reliable history of the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, and the overthrow of slavery. It gives Mr. Lincoln's views on reconstruction, and brings to the American people facts never before placed before them.

The following extracts from letters to the author and notices from the Press were called out by the "Announcement" of the work last Summer:

From Hon. Hugh McCulloch.

It seemed to Mr. Lincoln that the relations which you had sustained toward him and his Administration peculiarly qualified you for the work.

From Hon. Chas. Sumner.

Enjoying to a remarkable degree Mr. Lincoln's confidence, you have had the best opportunities of knowing and understanding all that passed. You saw the outside and the inside.

From Chief-Justice Chase.

Your intimate personal relations with Mr. Lincoln, and your special knowledge of the events connected with the downfall of Slavery, peculiarly qualifies you for the work.

From Hon. G. W. Curtis.

I am very glad indeed that you will do the work.

From Hon. R. J. Oglesby, Governor of Illinois.

I regard it as fortunate to the memory of that great man that you should have undertaken the work.

Daily Chronicle, Washington, D. C.

It will assume a character and hold a place in our libraries beyond anything that has yet been produced.

New-York Tribune.

It will beyond doubt be the standard work on Mr. Lincoln.

Springfield (Ill.) Journal.

The most readable and interesting book on the subject issued.

Providence (R. I.) Journal.

It will take a place among the standard Histories. Mr. Arnold possesses unusual capabilities for this work.

Northwestern Christian Advocate, Chicago.

This will be the best and most carefully prepared work yet published.

PRICES.
In Cloth, $4; in Library Leather, $5; in Half Calf, $6.
Persons wishing to procure the work or engage in its sale, should address
CLARKE & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 60 and 62 Washington-st., Chicago,
Or JOSEPH WILSON, General Agent,
No. 21 John-st., New-York.

NEW BOOKS,
JUST PUBLISHED.
POEMS BY ROBERT K. WEEKS. 16mo. gilt top. $1 25.
"This collection entitles Mr. Weeks to a foremost place among our younger poets."—*New-York Times.*
"A work which deserves, and we believe will receive, at the hands of those whose appreciation is the student's great reward, the recognition and homage due to the vital spirit of poetry."—*Round Table.*

TO BE PUBLISHED DEC. 20.
KING RENE'S DAUGHTER. A Danish lyrical drama. By HENRIK HERTZ. Translated by THEODORE MARTIN. 18mo, gilt top, $1 25.
The books named above are exquisitely finished, and will make peculiarly neat and inexpensive presents.
BOUND SETS FROM THE TAUCHNITZ COLLECTION,
including the works of

CHARLOTTE BRONTE	7 volumes
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BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
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U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. Issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
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Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

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GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	108	108¼	June, 7-30.....	104½	105
Coupon, 1881...	112¾	112¾	July, 7-30.....	104½	105
5-20 Regist'd '62.	106	106¼	June, C.L.N.'s, '64	116¾	116¾
5-20 Coupon, '62.	107¾	107¾	July, C.L.N.'s, '64	115¾	116
5-20 Coupon, '64.	106¾	106¾	Aug., C.L.N.'s, '64	115¾	115¾
5-20 Coupon, '65.	106¾	106¾	Oct., C.L.N.'s, '64	114¾	114¾
6-20 " new, '65.	106¾	106¾	Dec., C.L.N.'s, '64	113¾	113¾
10-40 Registered.	98½	99	May, C.L.N.'s, '65	111¾	111¾
10-40 Coupon.....	99¾	100	Aug., C.L.N.'s, '65	110¼	110¾
Gold.....	137¾	137¾	Sept., C.L.N.'s, '65	110¼	110¾
August, 7-30.....	105¼	105¾	Oct., C.L.N.'s, '65	110	110¼

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and take on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,

BANKERS,

NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Will also receive and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

TO BANKERS, BROKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.

BONDS STOLEN, $10,000 REWARD.

The Royal Insurance Company will pay a reward of $10,000 for the recovery of Government securities contained in a tin box stolen from their safe on the 16th inst., and will pay in that proportion for the recovery of any portion of the said securities. The public are cautioned against negotiating said securities.

5-per cent. Coupon 1874 Bonds, $1,000 each.

Nos.	3,666	1,857	1,059	4,361	10,995	10,096
Nos.	11,341	12,150	12,981	12,582	12,953	12,954	12,955
Nos.	12,086	1,987	12,988	12,989	12,990	14,493	14,494
Nos.	14,495	14,496	14,992	15,159	15,160	15,161	16,761
Nos.	16,762	16,763	16,767	16,784	16,785	16,786	16,787
Nos.	16,769	16,770	16,771	16,772	16,773	16,774	16,775
Nos.	16,776	16,777	16,778	16,779	16,780	16,781	16,782
Nos.	16,783	16,784	16,785	16,786	16,787	16,788	16,789
Nos.	16,793	16,794	16,795	16,796	16,797	16,798	16,799
Nos.	16,797	16,798	16,799	16,800	5,989	14,020	

6 per cent. Coupon 1881 Bonds, $1,000 each.

Payable to the order of Andrew Norton and Benjamin B. Sherman, Committee, and not indorsed.

Nos.	65,997	65,998	66,000	66,001	66,002	66,003
Nos.	66,004	66,005	66,006	66,007	66,008	66,009	66,010
Nos.	66,011	66,012	66,013	66,014	66,015	66,016	66,017
Nos.	66,018	66,019	66,020	66,021	66,022		

7-30 Bonds, $1,000 each.

Nos.	12,009	20,889	25,645	25,646	25,647	25,940	34,556
Nos.	75,599	116,634	117,827	117,828	117,829	117,830	117,831
Nos.	118,963	124,719					

5-20 Bonds, $1,000 each.

Nos.	26,551	28,872	28,856	28,803	28,807	28,804	28,808
Nos.	28,867	28,868					

6 per cent. 1881 Bonds, $1,000 each.

Nos.	8,902	8,903	8,903	8,894	8,905	8,910	8,900
Nos.	8,911	8,912	8,913	8,914	8,915	8,901	8,900
Nos.	8,898	8,896	8,897	8,891			

6 per cent. 1881 Bonds, $500 each.

Nos.	1,277	1,263	1,264	1,265	13,486	13,487

U. S. Coupon Bonds, 5 per cent. 10-40, $1,000 each.

Nos.	36,289	36,813	58,814	102,542

U. S. Coupon Bonds, 5 per cent. 10-40, $500 each.

Nos.	35,275	35,276	35,277	25,278	35,279	35,280	35,281
Nos.	35,282						

Registered stock of 1881, $10,000 each.

Nos.	9,662	9,663	9,664			

Registered stock of 1881, $5,000 each.

Nos.	7,250	7,248	7,249	7,251	7,252	6,631
Nos.	2,618					

Registered stock of 1881, $1,000 each.

Nos.	17,446	16,338	16,339	16,340	16,254	

7-30 per cent. Bonds.

Nos.	1,762	1,763	$2,000 each.	No.	11,273,	$1,000.

No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, 11th December, 1866.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1866.

The annual election for Eleven Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking Room on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.

Polls open from 11 to 2 P. M.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

No. 72, BROADWAY.

Issue drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, Rome, &c., in sums to suit, at lowest market rates. Articles purchased on commission and collections made in any part of Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 50 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York:

That at a special meeting of the Directors of said Company, held at their office, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1866, in view of a deficiency in the capital of said Company, caused by unprecedented marine disasters, and under and in pursuance of section 11 of the charter of said Company, and of the statute in such case made and provided, it was unanimously resolved that an assessment of forty per cent. be and the same was accordingly duly assessed upon each and every share of the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on or before the 3d day of January, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

A. L. McCARTHY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., No. 41 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS SLEEPING COACH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.

H. G. BARR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION KAOLIN COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, No. 5, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.

THERE WILL BE AN ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Union Kaolin Company on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, 1866, at 11 A. M., at the office of the Company, for the election of Trustees and other business that may be presented to them.

G. M. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this institution, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT Company 7 per cent. Bonds, interest payable January and July, guaranteed by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, also Morris and Essex Railroad First and Second Mortgage Bonds for sale by

POST, DAVIDSON & JONES, Bankers,
Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF GEO. K. SISTARE, (Adjoining Howe & Macy,) No. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

REGISTERED UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT STOCKS given in exchange for 5-20 Coupon Bonds and United States 7.30s. $40,000 New York County Sixes 6s) for sale at a liberal discount.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, Broadway and Chambers sts., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, the 8th January, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL election for directors of the first-class of the NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19. Polls open from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.

J. W. MERRILL, Secretary.

MARIPOSA BONDS.—HOLDERS OF OLD Bonds of Mariposa Company are hereby notified that the time expires on 31st inst. for exchanging them for the Mortgage Bonds of said Company.

MARK BRUMAGIM, President.

A SECRETARY WANTED FOR A chartered company, who can control $5,000 to $10,000. Call on or address J. P. MARSHALL, No. 155 Broadway, Room 30.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES LLOYDS.

ROBINSON & COX,
ATTORNEYS,
No. 37 William-st.

THIS ASSOCIATION IS NOW PREPARED TO TAKE

MARINE RISKS

ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Losses made payable in London, at the banking-house of Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO. The following gentlemen will act as an Advisory Committee:

JOHN J. CRANE, J. PIERPONT MORGAN, JOHN R. GARDNER, JOHN S. WILLIAMS, EMIL REINEMANN, W. BUTLER DUNCAN, SAM'L D. BABCOCK, ROBT. L. TAYLOR, J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON.

CAPITAL $5,000,000.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors, will be held at their Banking Room on the second Tuesday in January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Board.

B. SEMAN, Cashier.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 6 NEW-ST.,

Stock Exchange Building,

NEW-YORK.

A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

ELECTION NOTICE.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

An election for Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1867, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., AS REORGANIZED,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1866.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company, at the agency in New-York City, and at this office, will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of January, proxime, inclusive.

WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

Parties holding certificates of stock discharged from the Chillicothe books, are requested to surrender them at the New-York agency for registry before the closing of the transfer-books.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms, corner Broadway and Murray-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 38 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MONTAUK STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 171 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. W. COPELAND, President.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Dec. 18, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE Coupons due Jan. 1, 1867, will be now received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NO. 83.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
No. 145 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1866.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Two Per Cent. from the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1866, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer, No. 145 Broadway, New-York, on and after the 21st day of January, 1867, to the holders of said stock as shown by the books of the Company at the close of business on the 19th December.

The transfer books will close on the afternoon of the 19th inst., and open on the morning of the 22d January, 1867.

O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

A dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share, (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer-books will close on the 17th inst. and reopen on the 2d day of January next.

W. DEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1866.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Michigan Central Company, held at Boston this 13th day of December, 1866, it was

Voted, That a Dividend of $5 per share, free of Government tax be and the same is hereby declared payable on the 1st day of January next to holders of stock at the close of business on the 20th inst. Payment is to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said City; and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the transfer books of the Company be closed from the 20th inst. until the 1st of January next.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., Dec. 18, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF the UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, have declared a dividend on its capital stock of four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the second day of January next.

W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE BUTLER COAL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend from the profits of the Company of Four per Cent., clear of taxes, payable on the 24th inst. to Stockholders of that date.

Stockholders residing in New-York will be paid the dividend at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on and after the 24th inst.

SAMUEL DUTTON, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1866.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first Monday of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 10, 1867.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 5th of January, 1867.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 257 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. (FREE of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will close on the 22d inst., to reopen on the 2d of January, 1867. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE "INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS," and others, No. 616 Broadway, has declared a dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st inst., and payable MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1867, at the following rates per annum: Six per Cent. on sums of from $5 to $500, and Five per Cent. on larger sums, free from Government tax.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

DEC. 13, 1866.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per cent. (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1867.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 27 Chambers-st., NEW-YORK.

Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from that date.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick.

Six per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Money deposited now, bears interest from Jan. 1. Assets $2,558,156 19.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE, 3d-av.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from 1st inst.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
WM. J. BARNES, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, 32d-st., CORNER OF 3RD-AV.

INTEREST ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000, at the rate of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, commencing Jan. 1.

FURNITURE.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO J. F. C. PICKHARDT, AT THE LAST AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, for the best EXTENSION PARLOR BEDSTEAD and UPHOLSTERY.

No. 167 Bleecker-st.—Factory Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st. Also, first-class FURNITURE on hand and made to order and warranted

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATtresses, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent secretary bedstead. Cheap furniture en suite

ALL WHO USE THEM PRONOUNCE SINGER'S Spring Beds superior, strong, light, durable. Cannot get out of order. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre

TO CIVIL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—For sale cheap, 1 Transit, 1 Level, all new, manufactured at Troy, N. Y., at No. 47 Barclay-st., New-York.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS!!

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Novelties—new, fresh and in endless variety, useful and ornamental—at my usual low prices.

Articles for Fairs—a good assortment.

SAML. D. WILSON,
No. 75 Bowery, near Canal-st.;
No. 617 8th-av., New-York.
No. 51 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

There can be no better present for a lady than one of the handsome

CLOAKS

from our large and choice assortment; or one of those splendid

SETS OF FURS

which can be found at this establishment. Our Stock is large and carefully assorted, and is offered at prices far below those of any other house in New-York.

JOHN CAMPBELL, No. 808 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

$10,000 worth fine French, German, Swiss, Bohemian, and Austrian FANCY GOODS, WAX DOLLS, GAMES, TOYS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES.

R. H. MACY.

14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

FRENCH PERFUMERY,

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

NOW OPENING,
10 CASES FINE FRENCH EXTRACTS, POMADES, SOAPS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

THE J. L. HARLEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Manufacturers of

SILVER PLATED GOODS,

Comprising
TEA SETS, COFFEE URNS, GOBLETS,
SALVERS, TABLE AND WINE CASTERS,
ICE PITCHERS,
CARD AND CAKE BASKETS,
BUTTER DISHES, &c., &c.
Also,
KNIVES, FORKS AND SPOONS,
All of the best description and workmanship.
SALESROOM, No. 24 MAIDEN-LANE.
GOODS SOLD AT RETAIL UNTIL JANUARY 1.

ARTISTIC PRESENTS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS.
ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, and exquisitely colored PHOTOGRAPHS, in elegant frames.
SUPERB PORCELAIN PAINTINGS.

ROGERS' POPULAR GROUPS.

WATER and OIL COLOR BOXES.
DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.
Also a magnificent assortment of

SWISS CARVED WARE,

SUCH AS

Book Racks,	Inkstands,
Brackets,	Thermometers,
Easels,	Frames, &c.
Glove Boxes,	
Cigar Boxes,	

The whole forming one of the choicest Holiday Exhibitions of elegant and tasteful *objets d'art* ever offered in this City.

SCHAUS' ART EMPORIUM,
No. 749 Broadway.

NO. 122 6TH-AV.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

DOLLS, DOLLS,

the greatest variety in the City.

Fine wax dolls for 18c. to $5; also China, indestructible and Parian marble doll heads equally low; ladies' work boxes 50c. and upward; games for children and the fancy goods cheap.

Also good umbrellas for $1 and upward, fine silk, alpaca and gingham umbrellas and parasols of our own manufacture, very cheap.

Call and examine for yourself at

E. H. MILLINGTON'S,
No. 122 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Mme. DEMAREST'S Emulsion Dress-Loopers, $1 per set; Mme. DEMAREST'S Ladies' and Children's Stocking Supporters, 25 cents and 50 cents; Mme. DEMAREST'S Combination Suspenders and Shoulder-braces, $1; Roseate and Lily Bloom for the complexion, 50 cents; Everlasting Perfume Packets, 50 cents; Bartley & Demarest New-Machine, $25; a perfect Waist Pattern, cut to measure, 25 cents. Patterns of new and elegant designs for every article of Ladies' and Children's Dress.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION,
No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

GIFTS FOR CATHOLIC FRIENDS.

Catholic Bibles, Prayer Books and Religious Works in all styles of rich and fancy binding. The finest variety of Catholic Prayer Books in gorgeous velvet, ivory and morocco binding at the lowest prices. Rosaries, Statues, Medallions, and a great variety of fancy articles on hand

JAMES B. KIRKER,
late EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER,
No. 599 Broadway, up stairs.

SILVER PLATED WARE,

A fine assortment plated, on GERMAN SILVER and WHITE METAL,

TEA SETS, CASTERS, CAKE BASKETS, CORDIAL STANDS, SOUP TUREENS, &c., &c.

H. C. REED, JR., & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 13 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

Old ware repaired and replated.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS

of every description, Work-boxes, Portfolios, Albums, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Gloves-boxes, &c., &c., at H. FAIRCHILD'S Bazaar.

No. 377 6th-av. and 23d-st.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases. Portfolios, Pocket-books Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

WM. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, needle-cases &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

TABLE CLOTHS

AND

NAPKINS.

A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

OFFICE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND LIBERTY-STREET.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

Cash Assets, Nov. 1, 1866.

$17,316,001 83.

This Company issues Life, Endowment and Paid-up Policies, in various forms, and at rates as favorable as is consistent with security.

DIVIDENDS ANNUAL AND IN CASH,

which may be used in payment of premiums, or on paid-up policies, as an annual CASH INCOME TO THE ASSURED.

Attention is called to the

INSTALMENT FEATURE,

Securing to the beneficiaries annuities for any number of years after the death of the assured.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, V. P.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

ISAAC ABBATT, JOHN M. STUART, } Secretaries.

PROPOSALS.

TO ARCHITECTS.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications, and estimates of cost, for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished on application at the office of the Engineer of the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A premium of $3,000 for the first, of $2,000 for the second, and $1,000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the first day of February, 1867.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.

By order of the Board.

T. J. TREADWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Recorder.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N., No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. the 28th of December, 1866, for the following description of granite, to be delivered immediately, free of expense to the Government, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

20,000 cubic feet rough-cut Eastern granite, one-third to be 15 feet long and 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 10 to 13 feet long and 3½ to 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 6 to 9 feet long and from 3½ to 3 feet wide—all to dress exactly 18 inches in thickness. The stone to be sound, free from holes, and to be rough dressed all round.

20,000 cubic feet Eastern granite for wall above low water; to be from 4 to 10 feet long, 3 to 4 feet wide, and 18 inches in thickness. Beds, builds and joints to be rough-cut, and have full joints, all to be cut so as to form a good bond, 4,515 square feet face, to have chisled arris, one inch wide, and to be neatly pointed, and free from holes; batter of face 1¼ inch to the foot.

Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the above. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office.

JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster, U. S. N.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS

The best and most complete in use.

Circulars sent on application.

WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 151 and 156 William-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

PRICES REDUCED.

AT COST.

C. TAYLOR,

NO. 779 BROADWAY,

Between 9th and 10th sts.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSE,

KID AND WINTER GLOVES,

(Great variety.)

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

WOOL AND MERINO

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

SILK UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

SCARFS, TIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS,

SHIRTS AND COLLARS,

ROBE DE CHAMBRES,

CARRIAGE RUGS, &C.

In order to make room for Spring importations, I will sell all WINTER GOODS during this and next month at COST.

C. TAYLOR.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

FRENCH FANCY SKIRTS.

We have just received per *Scotia* another

IMPORTATION

of the above, consisting of the MOST ELEGANT AND RECHERCHE ASSORTMENT

OUT OF PARIS,

Among them are some beautiful

WHITE CASHMERE SKIRTS.
WHITE ALPACA SKIRTS.
BLACK CASHMERE AND ALPACAS,

Handsomely trimmed in the NEWEST AND MOST TASTEFUL STYLES.

WHITE MUSLIN SKIRTS,

PLAIN, TUCKED and EMBROIDERED, at prices that will astonish our lady customers. We can sell them at less than the material would cost here.

"THE JEROME SKIRT,"

The MOST STYLISH and ELEGANT ARTICLE of the kind in America, will be made in COLORS TO ORDER.

This Skirt, designed expressly for us

BY A LADY IN SOCIETY,

Is one of the FASHION SENSATIONS OF THE SEASON. SPECIMENS CONTINUALLY ON DISPLAY IN OUR SHOW WINDOW.

We have also JUST RECEIVED,

ANOTHER IMPORTATION OF OUR CELEBRATED

FRENCH COUTILLE AND EMBROIDERED CORSETS,

In LADIES and MISSES, all sizes.

SHOULDER BRACES, SUPPORTERS, &c., &c., &c.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

GAYNOR,

Importer and Manufacturer,

No. 765 Broadway,

Between 8th and 9th sts.

No connection whatever with any other store in this City.

ELEGANT FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS.

In order to clear out

OUR STOCK,

we will between now and the

FIRST OF JANUARY,

sell them at

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

below cost, preparatory to stock taking. We have the most magnificent stock of both

BALMORAL SKIRTS AND FRENCH COUTILLE CORSETS,

IN AMERICA.

GAYNOR,

Importer and Manufacturer,

No. 765 Broadway,

Between 8th and 9th sts.

No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

The trade supplied on liberal terms.

W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, IS offering at a great reduction ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, FRENCH BOMBAZINES, BIARRITZ EMPRESS CLOTHS, CASSIMERE CLOTH, TAMISE CLOTH, CRAPE CLOTH, BLACK SILKS, IRISH POPLINS, BLAC

SHIPPING.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
HECLA.....Dec. 19
PALMYRA.....Jan. 2

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 4 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
IOWA sails.....TUESDAY, Dec. 17.
CALEDONIA sails.....SATURDAY, Dec. 22.
COLUMBIA sails.....SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
WM. PENN, Capt. BRADLEY, from New-York, Dec. 29.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Jan. 12.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 2.
CELLA, Capt. CRADELL, from New-York, Feb. 16.
The new and elegant British iron steamship WILLIAM PENN, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 22
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 26
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 29
CITY OF LIMERICK.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 2
CITY OF CORK.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 5
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday,
First Cabin.....$80 Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....95 Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....105 Steerage to Paris.....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1867.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
VIRGINIA, Capt. PROWSE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 22
HELVITIA, Capt. THOMPSON.....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
ERIN, Capt. CRAIG.....SATURDAY, Jan. 5
PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. LEWIS.....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $33, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 175 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 19.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 26.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 80
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
Chief Cabin Passage.....$115 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT.....HOCQUART.....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin.....$135 | Second cabin.....$80
RATES AFTER 1ST JANUARY, 1867.
First cabin, $150; second cabin, $100; including wine. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO, HENRY A. GARDNER.....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every Saturday thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon.....$100 | Lower Saloon.....$80
Second class, $50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Azen s in Paris.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, by
TAPSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country, can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month for Rio JUDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN. Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Dec. 22
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Dec. 29.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.....Dec. 31 | MONDAY.....Jan. 28
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL LINE TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, PUNCTUALLY AT 12 M.,
The elegant side-wheel steamships
EAGLE.....GREENE.....THURSDAY, Dec. 20
MORRO CASTLE.....ADAMS.....THURSDAY, Jan. 3
EAGLE.....GREENE.....THURSDAY, Jan. 10
COLUMBIA.....BARTON.....THURSDAY, Jan. 17
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

THE ELEGANT
SCREW-STEAMER MERRIMAC,
Capt. VAN SICE, will sail for HAVANA SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 8, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow Dec. 29.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees of cargo per schooner SUGWASSA, which vessel was lost on Hatteras, Oct. 2, last, will please present their bills of lading and receipts at the office of the undersigned. LAWSON & WALKER,
Average Adjusters, No. 62 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
DEC. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
DEC. 31.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. ——, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVARLY.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 31, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Compa y's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE
TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JESSE W. SMITH, Commander,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Jan. 10, to follow, steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. C. F. W. BEHM.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on FRIDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA,
VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 1st of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $245 to $345 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Nicolitka, New-Zealand.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 2 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship EMILY SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
Regular United States Mail Line. The A 1 elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving cargo and will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River. Connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points on the South Carolina Railroad. Bills of lading signed on the wharf.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship LEO, M. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 25, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 20.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 27.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Dec. 22.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.
NEW-YORK, on SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH,
will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M., for above ports.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Norfolk only.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMER,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs.)

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every WEDNESDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every SATURDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day, excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Jersey, Newburgh, Warwick, &c.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM NOV. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22, and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22, run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS. No. 5 Beekman-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company's boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Courtland and Dey sts. at 8:00, 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:30 P. M.
Sundays at 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:30 P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates, by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest design, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av. New-York mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. S. STEWART, No. 669 6th-av., between 44th and 45th-sts.

FOR SALE.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF N. JERSEY.
Desirable property for sale on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at Bergen Point, Elizabeth, Milford, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, Bound Brook and Somerville; eligible building sites, elegant country residences, good tillable farms with fine buildings, and valuable mill property.
A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

BROADWAY.
Several fine plots, suitable for investment, below Central Park.
A. BEERS, No. 117 Nassau-st.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUated on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.
Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.
The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a ready sale for its goods, and can put them on the goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.
For further particulars, inquire of or address
THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

IMPORTANT TO WHOLESALERS AND JOBBERS.—A gentleman from Lafayette, Ind., offers in exchange 64,000 fine thousand two hundred acres of the best agricultural or grazing lands in Jasper County, Ind., for a general assortment of dry goods. Any person wishing to exchange may apply in person or by letter to Room No. 7, Sweeny's Hotel, from 10 to 3 o'clock, for three days. No agents wanted.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1866.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED country seat and City residence, on the outer end of New-York Island, with 400 feet of Hudson River front, for sale, with immediate possession. Price $75,000—$40,000 to remain on bond and mortgage for four years, and balance will be taken in a good stock of ready-made clothing, at wholesale prices. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—547 BUILDING LOTS, WELL SITUated in the Eighteenth Ward, City of Brooklyn, on Evergreen, Central and Flushing avs.; also, George, Forrest, White, Cook and Varet sts.; inducements offered by purchasers in large parcels; will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 122 Chambers-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let. For particulars apply to BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT on 12th-st., near Broadway; three-story brick house on 22d-st., near 4th-av.; brown-stone house on 42d-st., near Broadway; an office in Pine-st. By
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

5TH-AV. LOTS, EMBRACING SEVERAL FINE corners, between 45th, 59th and 89th sts., and street lots, variously located; also, one plots on 11th-av., (Boulevard.) W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ELEGANT brown-stone house on the Heights for sale; best location; cheap. Will be rented after the 15th of January. Inquire or address P. P. VAN ZANDT, 146 Remsen-st.

FOR EXCHANGE OR FOR CASH—A VALuable residence, country seat or farm, 25 or 50 acres, good improvements, rich loam soil, near depot, at Summit, N. J. WOOD & CO., No. 59 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM, 196 ACRES, IN NEWJersey, 21 miles from New-York; healthy locality; good buildings, orchard, &c. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 122 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 476 GREENwich-st., near Canal. Inquire in the paint-store, corner Canal and Hudson-st.

MEDICAL.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
For the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Influenza, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Predisposition to Consumption, &c., &c.*

TESTIMONY OF MR. PETER SHAW.
WEST WINFIELD, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1860.
Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & SON, Boston:
Gentlemen: During the Winter of 1858 I was very much out of health, afflicted with a severe cough, pain in the side and lungs, and a general depression of health to such an extent as greatly to alarm myself and friends as to the result. During this time I tried many highly-recommended remedies, with little or no good result, and had concluded to try the effect of a Southern climate upon my health; but, before carrying this intention into effect, I was induced by the urgent solicitation of your agent, Mr. Hunter, to give Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY a trial. I did so, and to my great joy found immediate and permanent relief by the use of only one bottle, and I am now in as good health as ever. I believe your balsam one of the best remedies for coughs, colds, and all lung diseases, now in use, and conscientiously recommend it as such.
Yours truly, PETER SHAW.
Sold by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York, and by all druggists.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 a box. Dr. A. M. MORAL, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-s., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
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ASTROLOGY.
165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, drawings, &c.

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Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 19,
AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
THE NEW-YORK HERALD.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 19, 1866.
ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE
OF THE
BLACK CROOK,
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PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
On this occasion it will be presented with
NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC, &c., &c.
SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK,
GRAND DOUBLE PERFORMANCE,
CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON.
Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock P. M.
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BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
ON THURSDAY

CONFLAGRATION IN THE BOWERY

Destruction of the New-Bowery Theatre.

Three Other Buildings Totally Consumed.

The Loss Estimated at $200,000--Insurance Trifling.

The Fire Supposed to be the Work of Design.

The New Bowery Theatre, so popular with the east side play-goers of the Metropolis, is, alas! to be numbered this morning with the things that were. Like the Academy of Music which once adorned our City, it, too, has succumbed to the fiery element, and only a heap of smoking ruins remain to indicate its former situation.

DISCOVERY OF THE FIRE.

Not less than a dozen, or more, persons each claim the credit of having first seen the flames. The bell-ringer at the Essex Market tower claims to have observed the smoke as it first rolled away from the roof of the building. Suspecting that it was in the neighborhood of the theatre, he rang the alarm upon his bell and telegraphed to all the other fire-stations. This was at about 4:45 o'clock in the afternoon, just at the hour when the thousands of down-town workmen were passing up through the Bowery on their way home, and a very few minutes after the fire broke out the adjacent streets were thronged with thousands of curious spectators who gazed with intense interest upon the terrific scene. The flames were first discovered issuing from the windows on the Elizabeth-street side of the building, and are supposed to have originated beneath the stage. In less time than it has taken to write thus far the whole building was wrapped in flames, the reflection of which lighted up the whole sky, and could be observed at a distance of many miles. In just ten minutes after the discovery of the fire the rear walls fell in with a tremendous crash, forcing out portions of the north and south walls, which in their fall completely demolished three frame buildings adjacent thereto.

A GENERAL ALARM.

The firemen were promptly on the ground at the first alarm, and worked nobly for the extinguishment of the flames, but to no purpose; their headway could not be checked, and it soon became apparent, not only that the theatre and its contents could not be saved, but that an additional force would be necessary to prevent the spreading of the conflagration to the adjoining houses. A second, third, and finally a fourth alarm was sounded upon the bells, and in an almost inconceivably short space of time reinforcements, consisting of three additional divisions of the Metropolitan Fire Department, were on the ground and busily at work battling with the fierce flames, which in their turn threatened to destroy all about them.

THE FALLING OF THE WALLS.

Just at this moment a tremendous crash was heard, which was occasioned by the falling in of the front wall of the building. So sudden was the occurrence, that very many persons narrowly escaped serious injury, if not death itself, from the number of bricks which fell with great force into the street—some of them even reaching the curbstones on the opposite side of the way in their flight. The scene at this time was truly grand, as the vast volume of flame rolled up from amidst the ruins of what had but a short time before been a noble building.

SPREADING OF THE FLAMES.

A strong easterly wind blew the flames across Elizabeth-street, and in a marvelously short space of time the three tenement buildings, known as Nos. 53, 55 and 57 Elizabeth-street, were each on fire in the upper stories. Several streams of water were speedily brought to bear upon these, and in a short time the fire was extinguished and the buildings saved, with comparatively trifling loss. A most touching incident occurred just here, which deeply affected all who witnessed it. A poor, consumptive man, named EGGERSON, who has been for the last three years an invalid, without hope of recovery, was lying in bed in an upper room in the house No. 53, when a brave man (we could not ascertain his name) rushed into the building at the peril of his life, and rescuing the sick man from his awful peril, carried him in his arms as one would a child; nor did he forsake him until he had safely lodged him in a comfortable bed in a house near by, where he now lies just at the gates of death—the fright having almost deprived him of the little life left to him.

At this point the progress of the flames was completely checked, and by 8 o'clock only the usual watch-streams were playing upon the blackened ruins—the fire was out.

LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

The amount of losses and insurances could not be definitely ascertained, owing to the great confusion at the scene, and the impossibility of ascertaining the whereabouts of persons who are losers by the fire. The theatre building was the property of JAS. R. WHITING, Esq., and was erected in August, 1858. Its value was about $75,000, but as it was always rated among unsafe buildings—the north wall, facing Hester-street, having almost given way soon after the completion of the edifice—it is generally understood that no insurance, or at least none of any considerable amount, could ever be effected upon it, and it is therefore likely to prove a total loss. The contents of the theatre, including a valuable library of dramatic works, a very extensive wardrobe, &c., all the property of Mr. J. W. LINGARD, was valued at perhaps $50,000, upon which, it is said, there is not 10 per cent. of insurance. These losses on the building and contents are truly severe to their owners.

The following list of losses and insurances is quite as perfect as could be ascertained:

No. 76 BOWERY.—This building is very slightly damaged by water; fully insured. The upper floor is occupied by BARCALOW & Co., as a photographic picture gallery; slight loss by water, which is said to be fully covered by insurance. The first floor is occupied by RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY, stationers. They sustained trifling damage to stock by water. Fully insured.

No. 78 BOWERY.—This building is one story high, built of brick, and well known as the Theatre Garden. It is owned and occupied by ADOLPE KUNLER, whose loss is about $2,000. Insured for $5,009.

No. 86 BOWERY.—The first floor was occupied as a ladies' shoe store by WILLIAM WEED. Nearly all the most valuable goods were removed very early to a place of safety, and Mr. WEED's loss will therefore be comparatively light. He is said to be insured.

No. 87½ BOWERY.—The occupant of the store is JACOB ROGALINER, who dwelt over his own and the adjoining store. Although his loss scarcely amounted to dollars, he was evidently a crazy man when the writer saw him, and it is feared he will not recover his lost reason.

No. 88 BOWERY—Store on the first floor occupied by HENRY BARNETT, clothier; loss slight, by water; fully insured. Second floor: BARNETT & SOLOMONS, manufacturers of fancy feathers. Their loss is not very heavy, and is supposed to be fully covered by insurance.

NOS. 53, 55 and 57 Elizabeth-street were each occupied by about twelve families, whose loss was comparatively heavy, but, fortunately, most of them are insured.

NOS. 46, 56 AND 58 ELIZABETH-STREET—Frame buildings, entirely crushed by the falling walls. They were each owned by Mr. OTTINGER, who is fully insured. The occupants lost everything and were not insured.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The origin of the fire is wrapped in the most impenetrable mystery. All that is known of it is simply that it originated in the rear of the building, and, as we have said, probably under the stage; but from what cause is simply a matter of conjecture. The stage manager informed us that no fire should have been in the building at that hour, and it must therefore have been the work of an incendiary. The true cause of the conflagration will probably be developed by the Fire-Marshal, who is closely investigating the matter.

THE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

Sections of policemen were present, under their respective Captains, from the Second, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Precincts, and succeeded in keeping back the crowds, and thus preventing the operation of fire thieves, and enabling the Fire Department to work to advantage.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, Albany, and Gen. Cullum, U. S. A., are at the Brevoort House. Hon. D. Utley, Rome, and Hon. F. C. LeBlond, Washington, are at the Astor House. Gen. D. E. Babcock, Washington, is at the Metropolitan Hotel, Gen. Irvine, Albany, is at the Hoffman House. Gen. Kent Davis, Ohio; Hon. G. W. Cass, Pittsburgh; Hon. R. Dodge Gouverneur and Dr. Lazzell, Virginia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Late Election for Comptroller.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is due to that portion of the electors of this city who desired the election of Judge MICHAEL CONNOLLY as Comptroller, that a statement should be made of the facts relative to the refusal by the Inspectors of the late election, in about half the election districts, to receive his tickets from voters tendering them at the ballot-box. At least ten days before the election Judge CONNOLLY showed me a written form of ballot for Comptroller, which had been furnished to him by RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., the Corporation Counsel, as the proper one to be used at the recent election. I examined the statutes bearing upon the point, found that the proposed ballot was in the form prescribed by law, and returned it to Judge CONNOLLY, expressing to him my opinion to that effect. This was all I had to do with the tickets. He had them printed and sent them to the headquarters of the Executive Committee. The tickets were printed in every respect, inside and out, in exact accordance with the form prescribed by Mr. O'GORMAN, and were the same tickets rejected by the Inspectors of Election.

LEGAL FORM OF THE BALLOT.

Judge CONNOLLY could have taken no course more sensible than to procure the form of the ballot from the legal counsel of the City. Having such advice to guide him, no blame could have attached to Judge CONNOLLY, even if the law had required that the ballot should have a different indorsement. But the indorsement upon the tickets printed and distributed by him was right, and no respectable lawyer can be found who will give an opinion that it was wrong. The statute of 1855, (chap. 513,) which was, by its title, "An act to regulate the number of ballots and ballot-boxes to be used in the City and County of New-York," provides that "the names of all persons which all the voters of said City are or may be authorized by law to vote for at any election, except State and Judicial, and those herein designated to be voted for on separate ballots, shall be upon one ballot, which, upon the face thereof, shall contain a designation of the office, and the name or names of the person or persons to be voted for, or such of them as any voter may desire to vote for, and which, when folded, shall be indorsed or show upon the outside thereof the words, 'City and County, No. six,' and be deposited in box number six." The names of persons to be voted for as Comptroller were not included among the excepted cases of that statute. The only other provision of law affecting the matter, is a clause in the amended charter of 1857, that "the Comptroller shall be voted for upon a separate ballot." It is clear, therefore, that when the Comptroller is the only City or county officer to be voted for at the election, the ballot upon which he is voted for—which would necessarily be a separate ballot—should be indorsed "City and county, number six." When there are one or more other officers to be voted for upon the ballot indorsed "City and county, number six," the Comptroller should "be voted for upon a separate ballot" from them; but the law makes no provision in respect to the indorsement of that "separate ballot"—leaving to every voter the right to make his own indorsement. It follows that, at the late election, as the Comptroller was the only City or county officer to be voted for, whether the statute of 1855, or the charter of 1857, or both, in harmony, were to govern, the Inspectors should have received Judge CONNOLLY's tickets and put them in any box they had for a City and county officer, however it might have been labeled.

A. OAKEY HALL'S OPINION.

This is not all. Before Judge CONNOLLY printed his tickets he went to the Bureau of Elections, in the Police Department, and was there shown an opinion by Messrs. BROWN, HALL and VANDERPOEL, Counsel to the Police Board, furnished to that body twelve days before the election. The following is an extract from that opinion; and it should be borne in mind that A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., by whom the opinion is understood to have been written, was a leading supporter of RICHARD B. CONNOLLY for Comptroller:

To the Board of Police, &c.:

Our opinion is requested whether five or six Councilmen are to be voted for in each Senatorial District in the City of New-York, and what ought to be the legal indorsement of the ballot for Comptroller at the approaching municipal election.

* * * * * * *

We are also of opinion, under section 22 of the Charter, (laws of 1857, chapter 446, page 874, vol. 1,) that the inside title should be "For Comptroller of the City of New-York," and that the indorsement should be "City and County, number six," under provisions of canvass statute of 1855. (See Davies' Laws, page 1,207.

* * * * * * *

BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1866.

Not only was that opinion shown to Judge CONNOLLY for his guidance, but he was assured by the head of the Bureau of Elections that the tickets indorsed as stated in that opinion were the ones that would be received, and that the Inspectors of Election would be instructed.

R. B. CONNOLLY ON THE WATCH.

It is well known, for several days prior to the election, that Judge CONNOLLY's tickets were printed with the indorsement "City and County, number six," for he had distributed them freely, and the Friday evening next previous to the election I met the gentleman who printed RICHARD B. CONNOLLY's tickets. He spoke of the difference in the indorsement, and asked me not to make a difficulty about the matter, as he would not print their tickets over again. I told him that we did not seek to have any person's vote excluded because his ballot was not indorsed in a particular way, but that the proper course would be for the Inspectors to receive all the ballots, however indorsed. He assented to that, and I believe suggested that the Police Commissioners should be seen and instructions given to that effect.

ADHERENCE TO THE RIGHT.

He spoke to me on the subject, as I supposed, because at the November election, also, the "City and County" tickets printed and distributed by the Democratic-Union organization were different from both the Tammany and the Republican tickets. On our tickets the candidate for Coroner was voted for for a full term, and on the other tickets for a vacancy. I refused to have our tickets printed otherwise, and the result was the election of Dr. SCHIRMER upon our tickets for a full term, as the Constitution provides, the tickets printed for a vacancy were only blank votes for Coroner, because the legal election was for a full term and not for a vacancy.

If I had charge of the printing of Judge CONNOLLY's tickets I would have refused to print them otherwise than with the indorsement they did have. We have trouble now about the matter, but we have the law on our side. If our tickets had been changed and incorrectly indorsed, and the tickets for RICHARD C. CONNOLLY and RICHARD KELLY had been changed to the right indorsement, and in consequence our tickets had been rejected, we would not have the strong case that we now have.

JUDGE KELLY ANXIOUS.

The Republicans became anxious, the day before the election, about the indorsement of Judge KELLY's tickets, and I am informed that the Chairman of their Executive Committee, after examining to the law upon the subject, went on Monday afternoon to the Police Headquarters, and requested the President of the Police Board to take such precautions as would prevent the rejection of their tickets by the inspectors because they were indorsed "Comptroller" and not "City and County, Number Six."

ASSURANCES AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

As the opposing tickets were indorsed "Comptroller of the City of New-York," I went, as a precaution, to the Police Headquarters, the evening next before the election—the latest opportunity I had—for the purpose of inquiring what instructions, if any, had been given in respect to the indorsement of tickets. Superintendent KENNEDY was not there, and I made my inquiries of Mr. DILKS, the Inspector in charge. I told him that Judge CONNOLLY's tickets were indorsed "City and County, number six," and that I wanted to be certain of their reception by the Inspectors, adding that I had no desire for the rejection of any tickets otherwise indorsed. He informed me that Mr. OAKEY HALL, the counsel of the Board, had given an opinion that "City and County, number six," was the correct indorsement for the ballots; that instructions had already been given for the reception of such ballots by the Inspectors, and that I need have no apprehension upon that point. His assurances were so complete that not a doubt was left upon my mind. I have since been informed by Superintendent KENNEDY that no instructions were given upon the subject until the morning of the election, and not until inquiries were made in consequence of the rejection of the tickets of the Inspectors.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RESULT.

From this statement it will be seen that Judge CONNOLLY's tickets—the only ones presented at the polls printed in the manner provided by law—were refused at half of the polling places in the City, notwithstanding the fact that leading supporters of the rival tickets knew that these were right and their own wrong; notwithstanding the fact that the Board vested by law with the management of elections had been advised by their counsel to the same effect, and notwithstanding the fact that the representatives of that Board had given positive assurances that the tickets so refused would be received.

A STATIONERY CLERK UPON LAW.

This great wrong to Judge CONNOLLY, to his friends, and to the elective system, was accomplished by a combination of circumstances. The pamphlet of instructions furnished to political printers, and to inspectors and canvassers, was prepared by a clerk in the store of a stationer by whom the pamphlet was printed. However proficient the clerk may be in his proper business, the fact that his forms for the City and county tickets were wrong at both the November and December elections, show that he is not competent to pass upon the legal points necessarily involved in the preparation of such a pamphlet. He gave in that pamphlet the form of the ballot as printed by the friends of RICHARD B. CONNOLLY and RICHARD KELLY, and thereby furnished to inspectors a pretext for refusing to receive ballots in the legal form.

THIMBLE-RIGGING IN THE BUREAU OF ELECTIONS.

Although the Police Commissioners had been advised by their counsel that "City and County—Number Six," was the legal indorsement for the Comptroller's ballot, yet the Bureau of Elections, instead of sending out labels for the boxes in that form, sent out labels which read, "Comptroller of the City of New-York." I do not know that either of the Commissioners had any direct participation in this error, but the head of that Bureau, who had Mr. HALL's opinion in his own possession, and who had told Judge CONNOLLY that the tickets were to be indorsed as stated in that opinion, by whom the wrong labels were sent out, probably acted from some sinister motive. I say this, because the first telegram sent to the Police Headquarters on the morning of the election, inquiring whether ballots indorsed "City and County—Number Six," should be received, was sent to the head of that Bureau. Instead of answering "Yes," he sent back to inquire about the inside of the ballots. He knew very well that the Counsel of the Board had given an opinion that the indorsement inquired about was the legal indorsement of a ballot at that election. He also knew that Inspectors of Election had nothing to do with the inside of a ballot; and he also knew that delay was fatal when hundreds of votes were being polled every minute. His answer, therefore, could have had no other object than to prolong the period during which Judge CONNOLLY's ticket should be rejected, and is the strongest proof there could be of the culpability of his prior action.

MISCONDUCT OF INSPECTORS.

Neither the error in the pamphlet of instructions, nor in the labels of the boxes, would have done harm, if the Inspectors who rejected the tickets had sought only to do right. Those Inspectors, unless ignorant to a degree passing belief, knew that the Comptroller was the only City or County officer to be chosen at the election. If, therefore, they had endeavored, as the law required, to aid the voter, they would have received the ballots indorsed "City and County," and put them in the boxes labeled "Comptroller." Most of the Inspectors are probably men who are honest in matters of private business; yet, in proportion as the right to vote is higher in value than mere property, is the wrong that defrauds a man of his vote greater than that which robs him of dollars. The fact that in one half of the districts of the city a majority of the Inspectors would participate in such a wrong, is a melancholy instance of the extent to which partisanship sometimes subverts the action of men who may be otherwise honest. It will be the duty of the friends of Reform to procure the names of the guilty Inspectors in order that future elections may not be subjected to their injurious control.

CONSPIRACY BY THE "RING."

It is not probable that the inspectors would voluntarily have done this wrong. Left to their own impulses, they would naturally have aided voters to exercise their rights, instead of seeking pretexts to prevent their voting. It is manifest that the rejection of the ballots was secured by a thoroughly organized conspiracy on the part of the supporters of RICHARD B. CONNOLLY. In nearly every district the inspectors appointed in the interest of the "Ring" were posted to object to the reception of Judge CONNOLLY's tickets. When the tickets were rejected a concerted cry was started everywhere that Judge CONNOLLY had sold out to RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, and had printed his tickets wrongly to prevent the votes of his friends in his favor. Messengers were also in waiting, who proceeded immediately from poll to poll to spread the news of the rejection of the tickets, so that its injurious effect might be felt in every district. The present Comptroller sought to glut his revenge against the candidate whose nomination had forced him from the field, by going from district to district in the Sixth Ward and assuring voters that Judge CONNOLLY's tickets would not be counted, even if they were received; and one of R. B. CONNOLLY's intimate friends has boasted that he took a carriage and rode around for a like purpose. The false and slanderous story that Judge CONNOLLY had sold out to RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, and the hurry started by prior arrangement, was the more unjust because it is well known that he might have received a large sum of money if he would have retired from the canvass, and his friends know that he never for a moment tolerated any proposal that he should surrender the position he had accepted as the Democratic Union candidate.

FATAL EFFECTS OF THE FRAUD.

It is impossible to convey to persons not acquainted with the practical working of the election machinery a full idea of the fatal influence upon the success of a candidate produced by the rejection of his tickets at half of the polling places in the City. It is much the same as though half of an army should find, on facing the enemy, that their ammunition was useless. The result in this case was a universal impression that Judge CONNOLLY had no chance—an impression not even confined to the districts in which the tickets were refused. In consequence, thousands who went to the polls to vote for Judge CONNOLLY voted for RICHARD B. CONNOLLY; thousands of others went away without voting for Comptroller, and some, who were determined to do all that they could to defeat the special "Ring" candidate, voted for RICHARD KELLY. I will cite the vote in two Wards to give, by contrasting them, some idea of the injurious effect of the rejection of the tickets. In the Ward in which I reside, the Twentieth, the tickets were refused in only two districts of the twenty-two, and Judge CONNOLLY received 2,502 votes; RICHARD B. CONNOLLY 1,923, and RICHARD KELLY 1,899. In the Thirteenth Ward (which in November gave a majority for the Democratic Union ticket over the Tammany, and also over the Republican) the tickets were at first refused in all the districts, and in all but two they were refused all day. Judge CONNOLLY carried those two district, but in the whole ward he only received 400 votes, while RICHARD B. CONNOLLY received 873, and RICHARD KELLY 684. It cannot be doubted that, if Judge CONNOLLY's tickets had been received from the start in every district he would have been elected, and RICHARD B. CONNOLLY would have been the lowest of the three candidates. That Judge CONNOLLY, under such adverse circumstances, received nearly 20,000 votes, to some 27,000 for RICHARD B. CONNOLLY and 25,000 for RICHARD KELLY, is a gratifying evidence of the great strength of the Independent Democracy.

JUDGE CONNOLLY WILL CONTEST.

The great fraud perpetrated upon Judge CONNOLLY and his supporters compels him to contest the election. His own honor, the interests of his friends, the purity of the elective franchise—every consideration, public, political and private, that may properly influence him—demand that he shall take such action. He has assured his friends that he will take it.

"RING" OBJECTIONS TO A CONTEST.

A writer in the organ of the "Ring," said to be A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., takes two objections to a contest by Judge CONNOLLY. First, he says, that the provisions of law in respect to the indorsement of ballots are directory, and not mandatory; and, therefore, that the ballots for RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, even if wrongly indorsed, cannot be thrown out. Exactly so; and for the same reason the ballots for Judge CONNOLLY, even if their indorsement had not been legally correct, should not have been rejected. The protest of Judge CONNOLLY to the Board of Canvassers was based upon the only point they could consider, and was not intended as a statement of the grounds upon which a contest would be made in the Courts.

Mr. HALL's other point is to the effect that the law will only act upon votes polled, and not upon those excluded from the ballot-box. It is sufficient to say, without disputing his position, that it does not affect the contest Judge CONNOLLY will make. In certain election districts Judge CONNOLLY has, in the aggregate, a majority over RICHARD B. CONNOLLY. In certain other districts the election was invalidated by the great fraud that was perpetrated in refusing to receive Judge CONNOLLY's tickets. Throw out these districts, and Judge CONNOLLY is ahead. To exclude them would be a proper punishment to RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, whose friends are guilty of this great wrong—a wrong by which only he procures a certificate of election.

PLAN FOR A COMPROMISE.

I perceive that there is a danger attending the proposed contest, which I will state, because I always desire to look a danger squarely in the face. Although we throw out enough districts to place Judge CONNOLLY ahead of RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, we may not be able to place him ahead of Judge KELLY. The fraud of which we complain was chiefly accomplished in strong Democratic districts, in many of which the machine vote of the "Ring" has been great. In such districts the notorious cabal made especial efforts to prevent votes for Judge CONNOLLY, because they wished to conceal, as long as possible, the fact of their loss of power. Such districts should of course be thrown out; but their exclusion would not much affect Judge KELLY's vote; and we are not yet advised to what extent the fraud was perpetrated in the districts which gave him a majority. If the contest should eventuate in the success of Judge KELLY, the friends of RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, who planned and accomplished the fraud at the election, would be responsible for the result, and not Judge CONNOLLY, who was the victim of the fraud. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, however, can avoid this danger by resigning the office on the 1st of January. There would then be a new election for Comptroller next December; and, probably, the Mayor and Aldermen would appoint him to the office until the vacancy was filled by popular election. If he persists in retaining the office, which he secures only by a gigantic fraud, Judge CONNOLLY will be compelled to show the falsity of the slanderous report circulated against him by RICHARD B. CONNOLLY's friends, by making the contest, whatever may be the result.

NELSON J. WATERBURY,
Chairman Dem. Union Executive Committee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1866.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

FLOUR advanced; Spring grades have advanced 25c.@50c. ₱ bbl., while other brands are without change. The demand is chiefly from the interior of Pennsylvania and the New-England States. Sales of 2,400 bbls. at $11 25@$11 50 for choice brands of No. 1 Spring; $13 25 for Red Winter; $14 50 for White, and $15 25 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR selling in small lots at $6 50. WHEAT firm but dull; sales of 3,500 bushels Amber State at $2 75. CORN—$1 19 for car lots. OATS quiet; choice Michigan 65c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. SHORTS are selling from $19@$21. SHIP STUFFS at $23@$27; Middling $32@$35 ₱ ton, as to quality. FREIGHTS BY RAIL—On Flour to Boston, $1; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 80c.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

TOBACCO—Sales of 39 hhds. low grade at an advance. COTTON active; sales 231 bales Good Ordinary to Low Middling at 29c.@31c. HOGS—Sales at $6 50@$6 75; receipts to-day, 4,950; total receipts, 92,876. PORK—New Mess, sales $20 25; Rumps, 10c.; Shoulders, sales at 6c. FLOUR firmer; high grades superfine $9 50. Prime Winter Wheat $2 70; Spring, do., $2 25@$2 50. CORN—Bulk sales of shelled at 65c.@70c.; ear 60c.@62c. OATS—Bulk sales at 58c.@60c. SUGAR—Sales at 12½c. RAW WHISKY, free 23c.@25c.; unsettled. MOLASSES—Sales at 70c. HAY—Sales at $20.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

FLOUR 25c. better, with active demand; sales 2,100 bbls. No. 2 Spring, from mixed wheat, at $11. WHEAT firm, with moderate demand. CORN quiet and nominal at $1@$1 05. OATS in moderate request; sales 500 bushels fair Chicago at 50c. BARLEY held firmly at $1@$1 10. RYE nominal at $1. PROVISIONS easier; Mess Pork $20 50; Cut Meats quiet at 14c. for Bacon, 11c. for Smoked Shoulders and 15c. for sugar-cured Hams. LARD easier; sales 20 pkgs. at 13c. Dressed Hogs quiet at 8¼c.@8¾c. WHISKY firm at $2 39. No receipts.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

COTTON in good demand and advanced ¼c.; sales, 3,800 bales; Low Middling, 30c.@31c.; Middling, 32c. Receipts, 2,775 bales. SUGAR in moderate demand; Fair, 9¼c.; Prime to Choice, 10¾c.@11¾c. MOLASSES in fair demand; Fair, 60c.; Prime to Choice, 62c.@68c. STERLING EXCHANGE, 149¾@150. NEW-YORK SIGHT EXCHANGE, ¾@¾ discount. GOLD, 137¾@138. FREIGHTS active; tonnage scarce; rates advancing; steam to New-York, ¾c.; sail to Liverpool, ¾d.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

FLOUR less active but steady; sales of Spring Extras at $10@$10 50; Superfine at $7 50@$8 50. WHEAT steady; sales of No. 1 Spring at $2 10@$2 11, and No. 2 at $1 87½@$1 92. CORN dull and nominal; sales No. 1 at 80½c., and No. 2 at 77c.@79c. OATS are 1c. to wer; sales of No. 1, in store, at 48c.@49c., and No. 2 at 46. RYE steady; sales of No. 1 at 88c.@89c. BARLEY 90c.@3c. better; sales of No. 2 at 65c.@67c. MESS PORK quiet and unchanged; small sales at $18 25.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

FLOUR in light demand, but with a firmer feeling and unchanged prices. WHEAT dull. Sales of Fall at $2 60 and Spring at $2. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS steady; sales at 56c.@57c. in bulk, and 74c.@75c. in sacks. RYE better; sales at $1@$1 10. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. WHISKY—Sales at $2 27. HOGS firm and active; sales at $6 50@$6 75.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

FLOUR firm; Superior Winter $12 50; XX Spring $10 50@$10 75; Choice X $10. WHEAT unsettled and lower, $2 12 for 1; $1 93@$1 97 for No. 2. OATS firm, 52c. for No. 1. PROVISIONS dull; Mess Pork $18 25; Dressed Hogs steady at $5 65@$6 10. RECEIPTS—350 bbls. Flour; 2,000 bush. Wheat; 1,600 bush. Oats; 1,600 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,600 bbls. Flour; 2,000 bush. Wheat.

WILMINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

COTTON quiet at 32c. for Middling. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 65c. RESIN in better demand at $2 75@$8. TAR dull at $1 50 ₱ bbl. CRUDE TURPENTINE steady at $4 10 for Virgin and Yellow Dip. LARD, $2 05. PORK steady at $25@$25 50 for City Mess.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,400 bales, at a good demand; stock on sale light; closed firm; Middling, 31c. Gold, 137¾@139.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

FLOUR steady and unchanged. MESS PORK ditto. LARD dull; 12 cents. COTTON firmer; 31½c. @32c. WHISKY dull and heavy. Gold unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

COTTON market quiet, holders asking higher prices; buyers refuse. Sales light. Middling, 31½c. @32c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Dec. 18.

COTTON very active; advanced 1c. Sales 900 bales. Middling, 31½c.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The COTTON market opened and closed dull; sales 3,286 bales, at 28c.@28½c., tax paid.

[Advertisement.]

"Are fully established as goods of high order. WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY, and all of BURNETT'S manufacture."—*Chicago Tribune.*

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Proprietors for Burnett's Standard Preparations for the Toilet, &c.

[Advertisement.]

A SPENDID HOLIDAY PRESENT.—The most acceptable Christmas gift and the best New-Year's greeting to your wife, daughter or friend, is a year's subscription to the model Parlor Magazine, DEMOREST'S MONTHLY. The January number has a brilliant array of useful, artistic and beautiful novelties and entertaining literature. Yearly $3, with a beautiful premium; single copies 30c., mailed free. Published at No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S HATS AND FURS.—The place for gentlemen to select their hats and ladies to procure their Furs is at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., or at his branch store, No. 533 Broadway. What he sells is of the best quality, and his prices are always reasonable.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, in new patterns, very rich and desirable. Also, Feet Covering for ladies and gentlemen, adapted to the season, at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Kent's East India Coffee is a great protection against the cold. Is healthful and pleasant at all times. Sold by all grocers at 25 cents per pound. Wholesale depot, No. 184 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

10,000 persons cured of Chronic Rheumatism by Dr. TOBIAS' celebrated Venetian Liniment. Sold by all the druggists.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Emily B. Souder, from Charleston—Mrs. J. Bowen, Mrs. F. Laney, Miss M. A. Clark, Miss Jones, J. F. Fisk, Mr. Seligman, R. Arnold, Rev. Mr. Keith, W. H. W. Gray.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 20 | Sun sets..... 4 34 | Moon sets.... 4 19
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 5 00 | Gov. Island.. 5 49 | Hell Gate.... 7 11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co., E. Cid, Hobart, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; Kalorama, Bolace, Baltimore, J. B. Smull.

Steamers Miami, Rudolf, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Wm. Woodside, McLaughlin, Amboy, W. Dalzell; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ships Armada, (Br.,) Jeffray, Montevideo, Harbecks & Co.; Caroline, (Brem.,) Striker, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron.

Barks Lord Baltimore, (Br.,) Loseberg, Cape de Verds and a market, Pendergast Bros.; Washington, (Hamb.,) Feye, Brenan, Sloman & Co.; Rostina, Pierson, New-Orleans, K. H. Drummond & Co.; R. Murray, Jr., Mulligan, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.

Brigs Abby Watson, Watson, Charleston, B. P. Sherman; Sabina, (Br.,) Ferris, Demarara, F. W. Whitney; J. F. Peniston, (Br.,) Burgess, Trinidad, Port Spain, Peniston & Co.; Ballot-Box, Howe, New-Orleans, Harstow & Pope; Rosemay, (Br.,) Bolman, Aspinwall, Merchant & Carman; Maria, (Ital.,) Suvarese, Marseilles, Slocovich & Smith; Argyra, (Br.,) Luckham, Montego Bay, G. F. Bailey.

Schooners Cyrus Fossett, Harding, Boston, Metcalf & Duncan; John Griffith, Cobb, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Sarah Jane, Gardner, Newport, G. N. Stranahan; Ann Carlett, Grindell, Point au Petre, Guad., S. R. Reynal & Son; Mary J. Russell, Smith, Washington, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; W. R. Genn, Lewis, Boston, G. K. Hackett; Wanata, Hawkins, Savannah; M. E. Long, Hardy, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Cortes, Henry, Boston. Will load for Vera Cruz. In the night of the 16th, in the easterly snowstorm, came to anchor off New-London; during the gale dragged ashore, but received no damage.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, Lockwood, Charleston 72 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Has experienced heavy easterly gales.

Steamship Valley City, Tompkins, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Steamship De aware, Simmons, Charleston, via Norfolk 30 hours, with cotton, &c., to W. H. Hazard.

Steamship Gen. Custer, Rector, Baltimore 45 hours, with mdse. and passengers to J. B. Smull.

Steamer Empire, Price, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Ship Thornton, Wells, Liverpool Nov. 11, with mdse. and 30 passengers to Williams & Guion. Has had a continuation of westerly winds for the last 15 days.

Bark Chilton, Strafford, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Has had very heavy weather; split sails and shifted cargo, and several of the crew frost-bitten.

Brig Mariposa, (of Boston,) Nash, Guanica, P. R., Nov. 24, with sugar and molasses to Simpson & Clapp. Left no vessels.

Brig Two Brothers, (Br.,) Porlier, St. John, N. B., with lath to P. L. Nevins & Son. Dec. 8, off Mount Desert, in a heavy gale from S. E., stove bulwarks, split sails and lost part of deck-load.

Brig L. W. Eaton, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) McNeilly, Windsor, via Cornwallis, 9 ds., with plaster and potatoes to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Has had very heavy N. W. gales during the entire passage.

U. S. surveying schr. Torrey, Haws, Portland. Came to sea in search of the Texas coast.

Schr. J. Truman, Gibbs, New-Bedford, with ship-timber for Henry Steers' yard. 16th, P. M., in the heavy snow-storm, came to anchor near Captain's island; parted both chains; the pledge backed up by a log of oak timber, but went ashore, and came off without serious damage.

Schr. O. M. Pettit, (of Boston,) Taylor, Philadelphia 3 ds., with coal, bound to Boston. This morning, in a gale, off the Highlands, carried away fore and maintopmasts.

Schr. Cheviot, Geary, Addison 7 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Viola, Treworgy, Machias 5 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Ward J. Farks, Bogart, Bangor 21 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. John Walker, Dayton, Carthagena 30 ds., via Key West 12 ds., with coffee, &c., to Ribon & Munoz. Put into Key West, with master (Capt. A. D. Halleck) sick, where he died Dec. 4; body brought home.

Schr. Enterprise, (Br.,) Barnes, Londonderry, N. S., 18 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Julia Clinch, (Br.,) Adams, St. Andrew's, N. B., 4 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. May, (Br.,) Bissett, Halifax 20 ds., with molasses to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Mary Fletcher, Tracy, Boston, with barrels for Jersey City.

Schr. Almira Ann, Lant, Calais.

Schr. E. B. Weston, bitter, Jacksonville.

Schr. F. A. Pike, Love, Providence.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 17—Arr. schrs. Lizzie T. Tapley, N. W. Smith, New-York; Maggie M. Weaver, John A. Griffin, Philadelphia; Daniel Brittain and brig Ida L. Rea, from Baltimore. Sld. schr. Mary Mankin, Philadelphia; Br. brig Carrigan, Bristol, England.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 18—